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THE OLD HOME.

O little house lost in the heart of the lindens,
What would I not give to behold you once more!
To inhale once again the sweet breath of your roses,
And the starry clematis that climbed round your door—

To see the neat windows thrown wide to the sunshine,
The porch where we sat at the close of the day,
Where the weary foot trav'ler was welcome to rest him,
And the beggar was never sent empty away;

The wainscoted walls and the low-rafted ceilings;
To hear the loud tick of the clock on the stair,
And to kiss the dear face bending over the Bible,
That always was laid by my grandmother's chair!

O bright little garden beside the p'antation,
Where the tall fleurs-de-lis their blue banners unfurled,
And the lawn was alive with the thrushes and blackbirds,
I would you were all I had known of the world!

My sweet pink pea-cluster! My rare honeysuckle!
My prim polyanthuses all of a row!
In a garden of dreams I still pass and caress you,
But your beautiful selves are forever laid low—

For your walls, little house, long ago have been leveled;
Alien feet your smooth borders, O garden, have trod;
And those whom I loved are at rest from their labors,
Reposing in peace in the bosom of God!

AN ENGLISH PRISON STORY.

CHARLES READE AND HIS PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY.

[From the Gentleman's Magazine.]

As Mr. Reade has made a great stir about what he calls the dark places of the land, it may interest his admirers to learn that no appeal, either on behalf of, or direct from, a prisoner whose treatment in prison has been contrary to what the law demands, has ever been made to him in vain. Space will not allow me to attempt the details of the many cases he has investigated, nor the large number of persons he has relieved; but I will give a brief description of the last case of official tyranny that came under his notice, and what he did for the poor victim. A man, whose name I am not at liberty to publish, for reasons that will be well understood, was discharged a short time ago from one of her Majesty's prisons. He had been incarcerated for nine months. His offense was embezzlement of a small sum of money. He had held a first-rate position, and one day he was tempted to pay a pressing creditor with some of his employers' money. As is frequently the case, he intended to refund the cash at the earliest opportunity; but, like many more who have stifled the voice of conscience with the same delusive hope, he never succeeded in putting back the amount abstracted.

For two years he managed to keep the deficiency from the notice of his employers. At length, when concealment was no longer possible, he absconded, and began life afresh in another name. He was a steady man, and attended to his business; therefore he rapidly advanced in his new vocation. One day, when the mistake he had made six years previously was far from his thoughts, he was "wanted." A detective had heard of his whereabouts, and ferreted him out. He was taken to the town where the offense was committed, and, although the prosecutors pleaded for him, he was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labor.

The punishment itself was, no doubt, horrible enough to a man who had led an active life, and it is hard to conceive how any person with a cultivated mind can exist in vile servitude; but it is, nevertheless, a fact that many do survive their degradation. This man had some one to live for, and he made up his mind to do his best, even in a prison. He succeeded in gaining the esteem of the governor and the warders. There were, however, in the prison where he was confined two tyrants who were intrusted with the greatest share of power—the doctor and the chaplain. The former was a brutal bully; the latter, a wretch who practiced tyranny as a fine art under the cloak of religion. The chaplain preached abusive sermons told his unhappy hearers they were "the scum of the earth," and if they wanted spiritual consolation he invariably advised them not to "humbug" him, or they would be marked men! For bread he gave them a stone.

The doctor, whose power was absolute, neglected sick prisoners until they reached the threshold of death. When it was too late he sent them to the infirmary, prescribed for them, and told them they could have whatever they fancied. Men who applied for medicine were told that they were shamming. It was not until the wretched invalids fell off the treadmill or were found lying unconscious on the stone flags of their cells by the warders, that this brute would admit they were ill; and even then he used to say, "There's not much the matter with you," or "You're trying it on again." The man whose case came under Mr. Reade's notice stuck to his work, and made no complaints for eight months. Just four weeks before the expiration of his sentence he fell sick. The doctor was sent for, and the bully made the usual remark, "You're shamming." A second time the surgeon was called, with the same result. The chief warder was not so hard as the man of science; he gave the poor fellow an extra blanket, and tried to cheer him up a bit. A day or two later the man could hardly crawl out of his cell, and the warder told the surgeon that he must do something for him; he couldn't eat his food, and no one except the doctor had the power to alter the diet.

At last an order for the infirmary was obtained, and the change from a damp stone-paved cell to a warm room with a wooden floor soon improved his condition. But before he had properly recovered, the doctor told him that there was nothing at all the matter with him, and ordered him to be taken back to his cell. The next day the man had to be led from the exercise yard to his wretched habitation by a warder. He was seriously ill, and the chief officer sent for the surgeon, although the sick man begged him not to trouble the bully. When the cruel doctor arrived, he abused his victim for about ten minutes, and threatened to send him to the treadmill if he dared to complain again. The prisoner made a desperate effort to bear up for the rest of his time. He succeeded; but when he was discharged, he was only a shadow of his former self. The clothes sent for him hung about his body like bags. The strain at the last was too much for him. He managed to reach home, a perfect wreck. A dangerous illness ensued, and for a long time his life hung by a thread. When he was able to read, a friend lent him a copy of "Never too Late to Mend." He was wonderfully impressed with the book.

He declared to his wife that he felt certain the author was in earnest when he wrote that story, and that he must know a deal about the tyranny of prison officials. "He might put me in the way of getting some redress from the Government for the inhuman treatment I have received." He wrote to Charles Reade, explained his condition, and anxiously awaited the result. The next morning's post brought him a brief reply. "Call upon me to-morrow, and I will have a talk with you," wrote the philanthropist. The poor fellow was too great an invalid to bear the journey, so his wife went instead. A short time ago I had an interview with that amiable lady, when she told me that she should remember to her dying day her first visit to Charles Reade. "I felt at home the moment I entered his house. He was so different to what I expected to find him. He asked me to have some tea, and treated me more like a daughter than a stranger. I was suffering from neuralgia, and he pressed me to accept a box of ointment that he hoped would give me relief. He said he must condemn my husband's fault, 'but,' he continued, 'the punishment has exceeded the offense. As he can't come to me, I will go to him. Tell him that I am not a very formidable individual; but, as he is so ill, I will send a telegram to prepare him for my visit.'" As the lady left the house, her emotion choked her utterance. At the door her newly found friend slipped some gold into her hand, and told her to get her husband whatever he needed.

Two days later Mr. Reade called upon the unfortunate couple. They resided at the East End of London, in a decent house; their benefactor has since told me that he found everything neat and clean. They had paid their way at the expense of their health. All they had possessed of any value had long since gone to the pawnshop. For some weeks they had barely existed. The wife was a single-hearted woman who from the commencement of their trouble had stood by the side of her beloved and defied the world and its opinions. For nine weary months she had borne the taunts and reproaches of her relatives and so-called friends—but her love increased in proportion to the bitterness of her husband's calumniators; perhaps the woman suffered more than the man, for he was protected from society, while she had to listen to the attacks made on the man whom she loved, without the power to resent them. Their story did not fail to excite the compassion of one whose life had been devoted to deeds of mercy. The visit of the eminent author was too much for the man's shattered nerves, and it was some time before he could articulate.

After a while, when the victim of prison tyranny had gained confidence—for who could long remain silent and uncommunicative in the presence of the gentle-hearted Charles Reade?—he gave a few particulars of the place where he had been tortured. What pleased his distinguished visitor most was the fairness of the report. He did not say that all the officials of the prison in question were tyrants; they were not all bad; indeed, several of the warders were men who, in spite of their training and the example of granite-hearted comrades, had still some pity for suffering humanity. "But," said Mr. Reade's protege, "neither the warders nor the governors have any control over the actions of an unprincipled surgeon. In a goal the doctor's power is absolute, and, if it amuses him to do a man to death, there is no one within the walls who cares to oppose him."

The good Samaritan, instead of preaching a moral lesson, or commenting on the enormity of his offense, began to ask practical questions, "You must have change of air and scene. The strain upon your mind has been too much for you. You will get better if you will take my advice. Despair is the soul's worst enemy, and if I have come between you and it, I thank God for it. My life, in a general way, is now useless." Thus the philanthropist comforted the bereaved ones. A discussion about seaside places followed, and it was ultimately decided that this unfortunate man should be removed to a town on the coast, where he might possibly benefit by the tonic influence of sea air. A few hours after the interview, the now happy couple received a check for sufficient to redeem some of their clothing and to pay all preliminary expenses.

WHY KEROSENE EXPLODES.

Certainly one who reads the following explanation of why a kerosene lamp bursts (published in the *Christian Union*, will be foolhardy if he should pour kerosene on the fire or into a lighted lamp. Most persons suppose that it is the kerosene itself which explodes, and that if they are very careful to keep the oil itself from being touched by the fire of the light, there will be no danger. But this is not so.

If a can or lamp is left about half full of kerosene oil, the oil will evaporate a little, and will form, by mingling with the air in the upper part of the lamp, a very explosive gas.

You cannot see this gas any more than you can see air. But if it is disturbed and driven out, and a blaze reaches it, there will be a terrible explosion, although the blaze did not touch the oil.

There are several other liquids used in houses and work-shops which will produce an explosive vapor in this way. Benzine is one; burning-fluid is another; and naphtha, alcohol, ether, chloroform, may do the same thing.

In a New York work-shop, lately, there was a can of benzine, or gasoline, standing on the floor. A boy sixteen years old lighted a cigarette, and threw the burning match on the floor close to the can.

He did not dream there was an danger, because the liquid was corked up in the can. But there was a great explosion, and he was badly hurt.

This seems very mysterious. The probability is that the can had been standing there a good while and a good deal of vapor had formed, some of which had leaked out around the stopper and was hanging in a sort of invisible cloud over and around the can; and this cloud, when the match struck it, exploded.

Suppose a girl tries to fill a kerosene lamp without first blowing it out. Of course the lamp is nearly empty, or she would not care to fill it. This empty space is filled with a cloud of explosive vapor arising from the oil in the lamp.

When she pushes the nozzle of the can into the lamp at the top, and begins to pour, the oil, running into the lamp, fills the empty space and pushes the cloud of explosive vapor up; the vapor is obliged to pour out over the edges of the lamp, at the top, into the room outside.

Of course it strikes against the blazing wick which the girl is holding down by one side. The blaze of the wick sets the invisible cloud of vapor a-fire, and there is an explosion which ignites the oil and scatters it over her clothes and over the furniture of the room. This is the way in which a kerosene-lamp bursts.

The same thing may happen when a girl pours the oil over the fire in the range or stove, if there is a cloud of explosive vapor in the upper part of the can, or if the stove is hot enough to vaporize quickly some of the oil as it falls.

Remember that it *is not* the oil but the invisible vapor which explodes. Taking care of the oil will not protect you. There is no safety except in the rule: Never pour oil on a lighted fire or into a lighted lamp.

A Temperance General.

It was recently reported that Sir Garnet Wolseley is a total abstainer from intoxicating beverages. A man who sat by the side of him at dinner found that he left his wine glass untouched, and that that was his habit.

Of course, the temperance people will make much of that alleged fact. The greatest, or at least the most successful, English General of this day is a teetotaler. His success they will attribute to his abstemiousness, which is all the more remarkable in a soldier; or, at any rate, they will claim that the triumph of the English arms in Egypt has been greatly helped by the sobriety of the general in command.

And they will have good reason for the claim. Undoubtedly a sober General is far more trustworthy than one who relies on stimulants to bolster him up when the occasion is trying.

No man can be trusted to do work which requires good judgment if he is much addicted to drink. Alcohol very soon affects the balance of the faculties, and therefore the less people who need to have their heads about them take of it the better they are off. Drinking is the great vice of armies, and yet nowhere else does a man require that all his faculties shall be normal more than when in the charge of troops in the field, especially when he is high in command.

If Sir Garnet Wolseley is a teetotaler he is a wise man. He is in better physical condition to stand the different climates to which military service may call him, and intellectually he keeps himself far better poised than if he followed the drinking customs of the run of army officers. His mind is clearer, and he can trust his judgment. How many thousands of lives would have been saved in our war, for instance, if the Generals had all been as sober as Wolseley is said to be.

We observe that among Englishmen of education and ability, and who carry the load of extensive affairs, the tendency is toward increasing abstemiousness, and that even total abstainers are growing pretty numerous. It is a tendency which we commend to the thoughtful attention of our men in public life, our professional and business men.—*New York Sun.*

THE CHINESE.—The Chinese in California are not displeased by the anti-Chinese law. The prohibition of further immigration protects those already here from competition, and they are accordingly raising the price of their labor. A dollar a day formerly satisfied a Chinaman on the Pacific coast, but now he demands $1.50, and usually gets it.

"THE WIDDY'S CHIST."

It was my own cousin, Dennis Flynn, that bought the farm from Daddy Gripe, bad luck to him for a miser. It was in green old Ireland, and it was a decint man was Dennis Flynn. He bought the farm bit by bit, as you may say. A great mortgage on it at first, and paying it off little by little, and ivery time he'd get a receipt he'd paste it in a big book he had, and the book he kept locked in the secretary that was built in the corner of the best room. At last I heard him say to Biddy and the children a week before the blessed Christmas that was the last he lived on earth, "We're beholdin' to no one now. The roof over our heads is our own. Good luck to it. There's the last of Daddy Gripe's receipts."

Than he looked the book into the secretary, and sat down and smoked his pipe like a king. And sure that was a merry Christmas, singing songs and playing "The Wind that Shakes the Barley" on the fiddle. Who'd have thought he'd been lying dead and cowld that day fortnight, and we waking him?

He died iv a fall from a haycock. Och hone! but it was a dreadful day. But to make matters worse, somebody got into the house and broke open the secretary, and off with all that was in it. It wasn't money so we didn't think much of it until one day when the widdy sitting crying, and the children all about her, and we brewing a bowl of punch to drown the grief in, in walks Daddy Gripe, and sits down on a chair and says:

"Good luck to you all."

"Luck's gone from the door, and there's only trouble here," said the widdy.

"He was a decent man that's gone," said old Gripe.

"Thrue for ye," says the widdy. "It's empty the house is."

"Are ye thinking of keeping the house and farm?"

"Would a bird keep her nest wid de eggs in it?"

"But will ye be able to pay the rent regular?"

"Sure it's bought the house was," said the widdy.

"Not a bit of it!"

"He bought it iv ye," I cried.

"Where's your proof?"

"The word of an honest man."

"Then he's got a bit of paper," said Gripe, "just find your proof, will you?"

"Daddy Gripe," says I, "the secretary was robbed the day we buried him. I'm thinking you know that."

"It's none of my business," says he. "This house is mine. I'll have the rent, or I'll have the house; mark that, now, widdy!"

Poor Widdy Flynn had no proof of the truth of her story. She hadn't a receipt of any kind at all. She spent her money in lawyers, and did no good; and one by one she sold the bits of furniture to live on, until, when the order came to quit, she had just one big chist left.

She stood with her children in the room she had been so happy in, the tears rolling down her cheeks, when in comes Gripe with a bailiff.

"Can't you lave us alone this bitter hour?"

"Well, yes, widdy," says Gripe, "but there's one thing more. You're owing me a bit of rent, and the law gives me your property. I'll take the chist, if you please. Here's the warrant for it."

The widdy screamed when she saw the bit of paper, but a thought came into my head.

"Biddy," says I, "law is law. Boys take Mr. Gripe and his man into the room yonder, and offer them a sup from me bottle, while I reason with yer mother about giving up the chist."

And the minute they were gone, I just puts my lips to the widdy's ear, and says I, "Up with the lid, widdy. So,"—and up it went. Now here's a trick worth knowing, and in I jumped.

"Down with the cover and look it," says I, "there's a breathing-hole in the top. Don't be afraid."

And the widdy did as she was bid, and in five minutes more Gripe and his man came back, and away I went over the common to Gripe's house, betwixt the two, and under Gripe's bed, and there I stayed an hour or two.

At last, when all was fast, he came up and knelt down by the bed and hanled the chest by the handle.

"Lord, how heavy!" says he. "Maybe there is money in it—something valuable, anyhow."

And away he tugged, and when the cover flew up, out I flew, and stood over him. I put the pistol to his ear with one hand, and I held his throat with the other.

"Daddy Gripe," says I, "you're in my power. We're far from any help. I'm armed, and I've got the best of you. I want the red account book, with the receipts for Dennis Flynn's payments, that you stole from him the day he was buried. You know you did, you divvil! Don't deny it."

"I—I won't," says Daddy Gripe. "I—I'll get it if you go peaceably."

I kept my hold on his collar, and I kept the pistol at his ear; and I walked him to his desk, and there he rummaged, crying like a baby, until he found the book.

A couple of hours after I walked into the Widdy Flynn's wid her chist on my shoulder, and the book under my arm, and towld me little story to the neighbors; and it wasn't me that tarred and feathered him that night, but some of the other boys; but sure I couldn't blame them, and he deserved it richly; and, more betoken, he left the place next day and rid us of him forever.

DANGEROUS SPORT.—Two Boston boys bumped heads so forcibly that one died the next day and the other was made dangerously ill.

THE ASIA DISASTER.

Thrilling Narrative by One of the Two Surviving Passengers—A Brave Girl's Awful Plight.

Out of all the passengers and crew of the steamer Asia, lost during the gale in Lake Huron, only two survived. Miss Morrison, one of the two, is still very weak, but the doctor considers her out of danger. She was able to furnish a correspondent with this account of the disaster:

"I went on board the Asia at Owen Sound at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night. I saw seven persons buy tickets—five men and two women. One of the women had a child about a year old. Two of the men looked like commercial travelers, and the others like laborers. I got a stateroom along with two other young ladies—one, Miss McNab, who got on board at Collingwood. They were not companions, but the rooms were so full that the cabin maid put them in the double birth and gave me the other.

"It did not get very rough until 8 o'clock in the morning. I was up then, but was seasick and took no breakfast. I saw four women with children in the cabin—one had four, one had two, and two had one each. They were two families, and had taken a deck passage. There may have been other ladies in the open air. I knew there was danger. I saw people putting on life preservers. The boat rolled on her side, and I thought it was sinking, when I jumped up and went into the adjoining stateroom, where a woman with two children was. I found her asleep and awoke her, but think she never left the cabin. Her children were a small one about two years of age and a child in the arms. I then put on a life preserver and sat by the cabin door.

"Before I went to my stateroom I asked the mate if there was any great danger. He said there was a very heavy sea, but they had already thrown some horses overboard and would throw off all the freight they could. I could hear a great noise made by the horses. I had hopes the boat would be saved till I saw water coming into the cabin. I was on the upper side of the boat. She lay now side. I took hold of the rail, down into the water and sank. I up by the side of the captain's He took me by the wrist and the elped to pull me up. My state- companions were both in the same but no other women or children. the other two lifeboats, both full. The captain and mate had oars, and tried to take care of our boat.

"The steamer now went down and left wreckage floating all around, I saw the other two boats upset twice, and each time the number of passengers was largely reduced. The three boats drifted together for a short time. I heard those in the other boats call to the Captain for oars. One of the two boats had no oars, one had one, and our boat two. The Captain could spare none. Our boat went along quite nicely for some minutes, the other capsized almost immediately. They had nothing to help themselves with.

"I was sitting in the bow of our boat looking back toward the wreck. I saw the other two boats tip over three times, and when I next saw them they were empty, no one even clinging to their sides. I am sure none were saved except Tinkis and myself. Finally our boat upset, and we lost both oars. We were then at the mercy of the waves, and were upset four times. There were eighteen persons in the boat before she upset. Two women were lost the first time. It became calmer near dark, and the boat did not upset again.

"About this time we picked up a floating oar, but were too exhausted to use it. The mate told me to hold on to the life line whatever happened, and I never let go. When the boat upset I hung on and came up with it. None of the five men died until after dark. The mate got upon his knees, and said he could see land. This cheered us all. The captain seemed very sad and seldom spoke. None had hats or coats on but Tinkis. I had neither hat nor shawl. We were all in the water up to our knees, but the water was not up to the seats.

"The men all died quietly, and seemed to go to sleep. The mate put his head up to my face in the dark and asked if it was me. I said yes. My hair was flying around. He seized it in his death grasp, and pulled down my head. I asked the captain, who was near, to release my hair. He did so, and the mate soon breathed his last. We saw a light at Byng Inlet about dark, and could see it all night, but we drifted south shortly after the mate died and the captain lay down. I tried to arouse the captain, but he was dead. I think this was about midnight.

"Mr. Tinkis and I kept up a conversation. I was nervous, and feared that Tinkis would lay down his head like the rest. I asked him to come to the bow, but he said we would balance the boat better by remaining as we were, and that he would not go to sleep. Daylight finally dawned, and revealed the shore near by. Tinkis worked the boat toward the shore with the oar we had picked up. It was a beautiful warm morning, and the sun warmed us and dried our clothing. We got on the rocks soon after sunrise.

"We attempted to walk across the island, thinking that we might find some houses. I could not walk, so we returned to the boat. Tinkis took the bodies out. I could not help him. He then pried the boat off with the oar. He then worked the boat down the beach, but made poor headway. Darkness coming on, I was afraid it would get rough, so we landed, broke boughs for our bed, and put some under and some over us. I slept some, but was nervous.

"We were up before sunrise and got into our boat. It was calm then. We rowed a short time, but then gave it up and went ashore and lay down on the rocks and went to sleep. An Indian came along and woke us up, and asked if we were lost. We said we were. His squaw was in a boat. We asked him how far it was to a house. He said it was twenty-two miles, and asked if we were hungry. He then got some bread and pork from his boat. I could not eat, but I drank some cold tea.

"Tinkis offered the Indian his watch to take us to Parry Sound. We had but little to eat on the way. The squaw made me a bed in the boat, and I slept there on Sunday night quite comfortably. Tinkis never gave up, except on Saturday morning, when we lay down on the rocks to die. I thought of the 'Babes in the woods,' but saw no hope of rescue."

Too Much Like Work.

There were three or four of us Michiganders at the same hotel in Montgomery, and all were amazed at the sight of so many colored men loafing their time away on the street. The man from Ionia County finally thought he'd make a few inquiries, and beckoning to a stalwart black who had spent the last two hours on the curbstone, he asked:

"Have you any work to do?"

"Not jist now, sah."

"Have you ever tried farming?"

"Oh, yes."

"And how did you come out?"

"Mighty slim, sah. De white folks down heah doan' encourage de black folks 'tall."

"How's that?"

"Wall, in de fust place, dat's de rent of de land. Dey might jist as well frow off de rent, but dey won't do it. Den if I git de land an' sot out to borry a mule nobody will lend me one."

"Suppose you had a mule?"

"Den whar' would I borry a plow? Can't raise craps onless ye plow. Den when I got de plow an' went ober to Kurnel White's to borry a harness de Kurnel wouldn't be home, or he'd be usin' all de straps he had."

"Couldn't you make it go if you had land, seed, mule, plow, an' harness?" asked the Wolverine.

"I reckon I might, but I dunno. 'Sposin' de mule expired or de harness broke, or some nigger stole my plow?"

"That's so."

"An' de ole woman might die, or one of de chill'en git snake-bit, or it might rain fo' weeks widout a break. Tell you what, boss, you men from the Norf think it looks hard to see so many of us lyin' roun' de towns widout work, but you doan' know nuffin 'bout de perils of gittin' right down to hard work an' takin' all de chances. My ole woman says it seems like flyin' in de face of de Lawd, an' I reckon she's mighty nigh k'rect."

M. QUAD.

Fatherly Advice.

"Will Col. Algernon Bixby please step dis way?" asked the President of the Lime-Kiln Club, as everything under the head of communications had been cleared away.

The Colonel advanced like a man expecting to receive a gold medal for some meritorious service; and Brother Gardner continued:

"Kernel Bixby, I have received a complaint from your wife to de effect dat she am bar'fut."

"Yes, sah—she likes to go bar'fut."

"An' dat de wood-pile am entirely gone."

"We am no han's to burn wood in de summer, sah."

"An' she says she am outer flour, tea, sugar, butter an' eberyfing else but meal."

"We has been libin' on de Dio Lewin plan fur a few weeks, sah," coolly replied the Colonel.

"I understan' dat you owe three months' house rent?"

"Yes, sah, but I'se gwine to move dis fall."

"Kernel Bixby, look me in de left eye! Fur de las' six weeks you have been loafin' aroun' an' hatin' hard work. You haven't airned an honest nickel since July. You am powerful handy wid your exenses, but let me say to you dat if you doan' start out on Monday mornin' an' look fur work an' start de sweat on your back, I shall call fur you at de nex' meetin'. Dat call will mean bizness! It will result in purceedin's dat will walk you down stairs fo' steps at a time. It am now time to disorganize de meetin'. Let de Glee Club sing as sweetly as possible, an' any member who picks up a hat belongin' to some odder head will be sot back in his record for virchew and honesty."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Desperado.

Among the convicts in the Texas penitentiary is John Wesley Hardin, who was formerly the most dreaded desperado in De Witt County. He is said to have killed twenty-one men. The whole community trembled before him. Nobody attempted to interfere with him. The officers of the law looked the other way when he passed. This was largely owing to the fact that two families, the Suttons and Taylors, carried on a terrible warfare, in which a large part of the population took part on one side or the other. It was a vendetta that cost many lives. But the law got Wesley Hardin into its clutches at last, most of the Taylors and Suttons were killed off, and De Witt County is to-day one of the most orderly in the State.

A LARGE CROP.—A German farmer near Depere, Wis., rejoices in an immense crop of cabbages this year. He estimates that by the close of the season he will have sold over 30,000 head, and have cleared a net profit of more than $300 per acre.

HONESTY AS A POLICY.

The Rev. Dr. Collyer on the Insincerity of Some Religious Appearances—Our National Currency.

"An honest and good heart," Luke, viii., 15. This was the text chosen by the Rev. Dr. Collyer for his Sunday morning discourse in the Church of the Messiah. The preacher began:—"It is said that Numa built a temple in the early days of Rome and appointed a solemn worship in it to this end—that men might learn to speak and act honestly. And I have wondered now and then whether this might not still be the primal purpose for which all churches are founded and all worship established by those who would stand for the living truth and the truest life in our Christian lands, and whether all our creeds and confessions should not begin with this article:—'I believe in ultimate and absolute honesty.' So that when we build a church of any name it shall be the instance of all honesty in the building and shall stand as firm as its foundations after 700 years as on the day of its dedication. When we collect money for such a purpose take care above all things that so far as our knowledge will serve us no man shall help us out of his ungodly gains, as the Bishop of Manchester said, to pave his way to heaven. In the conception we can all form of ultimate and absolute honesty this is more essential than it is to build the church—that it shall be done by honest men. If this church of my day dreams wanted to blazon texts over its pulpit and along its walls these would be the texts:—Let us walk honestly as the day; provide things honest in the sight of all men.

"I have wondered what better things we could do for our great schools and universities than to establish a chair in each of them and call a master whose business it should be to teach not ethics, let us say, but honesty, and not the theory, but the thing as it lies among the deep foundations of our human life and tips all the pinnacles. A man who would nourish a noble impatience on the proverb on which we seem to set such store—that honesty is the best policy—and say, with Archbishop Whately, he who acts on that principle alone is not an honest man. Who would meet the question squarely which is springing like an evil weed in the heart of the youth of our time (and of most times, for that matter, that I ever read of)—'Can a man live and prosper who will only tolerate this ultimate and absolute honesty?' Meet the question squarely and say, 'I cannot promise what you would call prosperity; but if you cannot live honestly in this world, you had better die and go to another, and your going on those terms will be all the proof you need that you will get there.'"

After adverting to the influence such a teacher would have upon youths in inspiring them with the belief that an honest man's the noblest work of God, the reverend gentleman continued:—Nor can I doubt what ground one should take to show that such a purpose as this pushed to the front in our schools and churches, and in our homes also must be of the purest and most pregnant worth. It could not be the ground that the lack of honesty in word and deed is shaking our modern life to its foundations, or that the disease of dishonesty, filial once and abnormal, has now become chronic and threatens, in no long time, to become a plague. The true ground to take is the positive, that ultimate honesty is the solution of the problem. What shall we do to be saved from this curse and plight of insincerity in word and deed? It is so primal and essential that your able burglars will still have honest pistols and rifles, and when such men propose to break your bank they get tools so good that they shame most of those used by honest men.

"If, again, it is mere fraud in nineteen cases out of twenty the man who takes away your wealth by wholesale is apt to be marked among his neighbors for piety and usefulness. He superintends a Sunday school; he can talk in the meetings like a saint; he is a deacon in his church; he is most generous of all men in his giving, especially to the things that are reported in the papers. He is of the pattern of one of the managers of that great bank in Glasgow, who robbed thousands of widows and orphans but gave £40,000 to the Lord! These men and all their kind dress themselves in the pure and spotless robes of an honesty which surpasses before they can take the plunder, and in a piety which may not be questioned; it is the only way open to their purpose.

Shall we turn to the things that are of the most primal moment to us as a nation, we insist on this ultimate and absolute honesty as their first condition. Take our gold as it comes from the mint—the ultimate standard of values. We never question the weight of the alloy, but if it should be debased by a single grain by any party in power, there would be a revolution. The nation says in this final token of its integrity what Theodoric the great said when advised by his Cabinet to debase the coin of his realm: "That which bears my image must not lie." Take our paper. The reason why we can get all the money we want at so low a rate is that there can be no question any longer about their honest face. We have fought that battle and won it. So great is this honesty that, like our love, it shall hide a multitude of sins. You shall be an atheist, an infidel, a scorner of things we reverence, a miser, a bigot; but if when you die your fellows with one consent shall begin to say, "He was honest as the day; he never held an unclean dollar in his hand; he came to his belief or misbelief or unbelief honestly, and held it in a pure sincerity," then that one primal quality shall atone for all the rest in the great general judgment and the great common heart.

WIT AND WISDOM.

TO BE proud of learning is the greatest ignorance.

IF thou would'st be borne with, bear with others.

TO GIVE pain is the tyranny, to make happy the true empire of beauty.

IF you want enemies, excel others; if you want friends, let others excel you.

OUR happiness in this world depends on the affections we are enabled to inspire.

A GOOD motto for an expressman—"Haul things to all men."—*Boston Transcript.*

NO MAN ever offended his own conscience, but first or last it was revenged upon him for it.

BETTER to be despised for too anxious apprehensions, than ruined by too confident a security.

THERE is no use of money equal to that of beneficence; here the enjoyment grows on reflection.

AN editor, only married a short while ago, the following week printed a fierce article against "bossism."

WE do not always like people the better for paying us all the court which we ourselves think our due.

CONCEIT is to nature what paint is to beauty; it is not only needless, but it impairs what it would improve.

IT IS very hard to be courteous to bad temper. It is like trying to smile while some one makes a pin-cushion of you.

THE houses hope builds are castles in the air. The houses of the wretched who are altogether without hope, are too dismal to live in.

HOPE is a pleasant acquaintance, but an unsafe friend. He'll do on a pinch for a travelin' companion, but he is not the man for your banker.

THE post says, "A well bred dog generally bows to strangers;" but the revised version of the practical man has it, "A well bred dog generally bowwows to strangers."

"AIN'T that dog got fleas?" uneasily queried a woman at a railway station, near whose feet a dog was reaching after his spine. "I think not," said a small man, "It looks more like the fleas had got the dog."

THERE are now about twenty-four hundred different diseases, and every year the strain on a single patent medicine becomes harder and harder, yet the medicine stands up manfully and promises to cure them all.

THE United States Army has become sadly depleted, thirty of its members having deserted "in all directions." If thirty more should get away, the army will have to adjourn for want of a quorum.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

FIRST Russian Officer—Do you think the coronation will pass off peacefully? Second ditto—Think? I am sure it will. The Czar never was more popular than he is at this moment. Why, the people are ready to exalt him to the skies. First Officer—I know, but they may do it with dynamite.

SOCIETY people who go away for the summer can count on several mentions in the papers; first, that they contemplate going; second, that they have gone; third, where they are and how they are enjoying themselves; fourth, that they have returned, and, perhaps, fifth, how they feel about it.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

"JOHNNY!" chided his mother, "how can you be so cruel to that poor fly? How would you like to have a great elephant come along and stamp on you the way you did that poor little fly?" "I think, mamma," replied Johnny, "that I wouldn't give the elephant the chance. I'd keep out of his way, and all I ask of the flies is to keep out of mine."

PLANTATION philosophy—Ef de Lord shortens de lives ob dem what he loves, it is a great pity dat he ain't fell in love wid de man what always has a pocket full ob political figures. Ef yer want ter make a 'oman mad an' appear pleased, tell her ob a fault; but ef yer wanster make her pleased an' appear mad, tell her dat she's good lookin'.—*Arkansaw Traveller.*

"I'VE got a message for you from Miss F——," said a waiter at a Newport hotel to a fashionable young Boston man who had been secretly congratulating himself on his fancied conquest of the heart of the young lady in question. "What is it?" he asked with great eagerness, slipping a fifty-cent piece into the waiter's hand. "She says she'll give you $5 to stop picking your teeth with a fork at the table."

AN OLD financier, who is at the head of a financial concern in which he has invested most of his fortune and the shares in which are certain to fall when he passes away and the management is confided to less skilful hands, "Whenever my time comes," he says, with a quiet chuckle, "I have arranged to have my heirs sell the whole stock of company for delivery after my death. Then when they cover their shorts they'll make all they lose on the stock as an investment. Beats bliud pool all to smash!"

WHEN Marshal Narvez lay dying, his confessor demanded of him that he should begin his preparation for death by forgiving his enemies. "I have none," said the surly sick man. No enemies? thought the priest. Why, if ever there was a soldier whose cruelty exasperated the people you are certainly he, but he said aloud, "My dear sir, perhaps if you bathink you for a moment"—and then the Marshal turned over in the bed, and interrupting, answered, "Father, I tell you I have no enemies. I need not say to you that I have had enemies, but I have none now, for I have ordered them all to be shot."

NOTICE.—All persons owing Hodgdon & Pollard, can find their notes and accounts with me, and as I am going west to stay a very short time, one and all are invited to call and settle.

HIRAM HODGDON.

ELISHA HODGE

Manufacturer of

BOOTS & SHOES.

All kinds of Repairing done promptly and in a workmanlike manner. ma26a

Hughes & Huckins,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

Ashland, N. H. ma26a

WANTED 10 the waitress in Ashland and vicinity to be benefited by

L. B. HULL'S, ASHLAND, N. H.

THE NEW WATCH MAKER.

Ten years Experience in the Waltham Watch factory. All work warranted. eoglfeof

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Good Livery connected with the House. Free Carriages to and from every train.

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Watch and Clock Cleaning a Specialty.

Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches. Plated Ware, &c. Watches Cleaned for from 75 cts. to $1. Clocks from 50 to 75 cents.

All Work Warranted.

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POLLARD, HARDY & SMYTHE,

DEALERS IN

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Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Groceries of Every Description, Crockery, Glass and Hard Ware, Paper Hangings of all kinds, Farming Implements, Furniture, Hair, Lime and Cement, Super Phosphate, &c., &c.

ASHLAND, N. H. ma26a

ASHLAND. N. H.

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CARPETINGS.

Window and Gilt Cornice Poles, Mouldings, Brackets, Looking-glass Plates, Mirrors, Mattresses, Cheneille, Tassels, Fringes, Lambrequins, Table Oil Cloths, Linoleums, etc., etc. Agent for McCLELLAN'S PATENT

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REBECCA DEANE'S

WEEKLY PRICE LIST.

1.	Granulated sugar,	11
2.	Brown sugar,	9
3.	Butter,	30
4.	Cheese,	16
5.	Eggs,	24
6.	Meal,	1 75
7.	Morris, per 100 lbs.,	1 60
8.	Flour, best St. Louis,	7 00
9.	Beans, bush.,	2 25
10.	Cod fish, per lb.,	7
11.	Potatoes, bush.,	75
12.	Dried apple, per lb.,	05
13.	Lard,	10
14.	Pork,	14
15.	Maple sugar,	10
16.	Vinegar,	25
17.	Tea,	45 to 65
18.	Coffee, best Java,	30
19.	Soda,	06
20.	St. Johnsbury crackers	12
21.	Kerosene oil, gal.,	15
22.	Chicken, per lb.,	20
23.	Turkey,	15
24.	Oil tea,	12 1-2
25.	Honey,	25

M. M. ROBINSON,

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles and Fancy Goods. Repairing a Specialty.

LAKE VILLAGE, N. H.

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Special Bargains

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STOVES, RANGES,

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Tin, Glass, Britannia, Wooden and Hollow Ware, Table Cutlery,

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Tin Roofing and Jobbing a Specialty.

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"NEW HUB"

Stoves and Ranges,

The best in the World.

J. A. MITCHELL,

111 Main St.

etf LACONIA, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION.

The next annual session of the New Hampshire Universalist State Convention, will be held in Plymouth, on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 4th and 5th. The Convention will be organized on Wednesday at 10 A. M. The council will consist of all ordained Universalist clergymen residing in the State, and two lay delegates from each parish.

Wednesday.

10 A. M., Opening of session.
11 A. M., Praise meeting.
2 P. M. Essay: "Cause and cure of Parish Decline," by Rev. L. F. McKinney.
4 P. M. Communion.
7:30 P. M. Missionary meeting. Opening address by Rev. Q. H. Shinn.

Thursday.

8 A. M., Conference meeting.
9 A. M., Business meeting.
9:30 A. M., Meeting of Woman's Centenary Association.
10:30 A. M., Election of officers.
11 A. M., Annual sermon, by Rev. A. P. Rein.
2 P. M., Essay: "Relation of Believers to the church; Their Duties and Interests," by Rev. C. W. Biddle.
3 P. M., "Our Publishing Interests." H. B. SMITH, *Sec.*

The young parish at Plymouth, will cordially welcome the State Convention and do all in its power to entertain all who come. Ministers and delegates and their wives, will first be provided for then others in attendance, to the extent of our ability. The capacious and finely-kept Pemigewasset House will board and lodge for 1.50. All who purpose to attend are requested to write to the undersigned, stating clearly who and how many they wish entertainment for. And if, on account of age or feeble health, any may desire to be near the place of meeting, they will please state this fact. All communications will be promptly answered.

Q. H. SHINN.

Sunday-School Convention.

The New Hampshire Sunday-school Convention will meet Oct. 3rd at Plymouth.

10 A. M., Opening session.
10:30 A. M., Praise and conference meeting.
2 P. M., Annual Reports.
2:40 P. M., Essay: "What Can this Convention Do to Stimulate Sunday-school Work?" by Rev. H. S. Fiske.
3:45 P. M., Essay: "The Relation of the Sunday-school to the Parish," by Rev. R. T. Polk.
7 P. M., Essay: "What Constitutes Success in the Sunday-school?" by Hon. Joseph Kidder. To be followed by discussion.
8:30 P. M., Closing business.

A. P. REES, *Sec.*

Free return tickets will be given to all who come on the B. C. & M. R. R. from any station on its line.

Prof. Stanford Mitchell the celebrated Gospel Singer will be present through the Convention.

F. P. STEWART,

(Late J. S. Hoyt.)

Livery Stable,

Cor. Water and Pleasant Street,

LACONIA, N. H.

J. F. DURHAM,

Auction & Commission Merchant.

Second-hand Furniture a specialty, for which I pay cash. Make liberal advances for goods on sale. The Celebrated

Harwood Chair Seating.

LACONIA, N. H.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

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GINGER TONIC

A Pure Family Medicine that Never Intoxicates.

PEWS.—To let or sell in the Methodist Church, Plymouth. Enquire of ALVIN BURLEIGH. 1ma26f

A Larger Stock

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Address to correspondents. While one of the foremost musical journals of the world, it is also a weekly story paper containing choice reading matter from eminent writers. Another essential is the Address to correspondents. While one of the foremost musical journals of the world, it is also a weekly story paper containing choice reading matter from eminent writers. Another essential is the

Again the musical Library, a bound book containing at least $10 worth of music, of the latest music, will be given as a premium. Of these there are several varieties, vocal and instrumental, sacred and secular, which you will wish to send for contents. Lastly, to prove the superiority of our music, one of our latest published pieces, entitled "Sweet Spring," is included in above offer. This is truly the greatest offer ever made considering the excellence of the music and the value of the premium. Subscribe at once and have particulars of prize department and musical gotten up a club, and for our remitted terms. If not satisfied after subscribing money will be refunded. Send 3 cent stamp to pay postage on premium. Address THE STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE Geneva Ohio.

NOTICE.

All information in regard to Livestock must be addressed to the agent at Plymouth, N. H., who will give all information relative to either by mail or by calling at General Freight Office, Plymouth, N. H.

N. W. FARLEY,

Agent for Grafton County and City of Concord. jeoslm

THE GRAFTON COUNTY FAIR.

The 32nd annual County fair occurred at the Pemigewasset trotting park, its usual place, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The weather was quite good as far as absence from rain was concerned, but it was rather raw and chilly considerable of the time. The attendance was large, numbering a few hundred the first day, 3,000 the second, and 5,000 the third. The pens were not as well filled as some years but Floral Hall was crowded in excess of many previous exhibitions. In many other respects the fair made a good showing and gave good satisfaction.

The town and steer team parade occurred Wednesday morning with the following results: Town Teams.—Bridgewater, $30; Ramsey, $20; Campton $10. Steer Teams—Campton, $10; Ramsey, $5. The cattle and the handsomely adorned wagons made a favorable impression.

Wednesday afternoon, Senator Blair, of Plymouth, Hon. Orelan Ray, of Lancaster, and Hon. Joseph Burrows, Plymouth, made addresses in front of the grand stand, being introduced by President J. F. Keyes, of Ashland. The first and last speakers dwelt upon the advantages and attractions of our state while Congressman Ray gave practical advice to farmers and discussed taxation, protection and other national questions. These speeches were well received except by some of the trotting fraternity, especially one with a red cap, white shirt, one suspender, linen pantaloons, a jockey who "nassed" the judges and sworn at Hon. Joseph Burrows because he arose to speak, the time for a race having already been encroached upon by about thirty minutes.

The bi-cycle race took place soon after being won by Frank J. Philbrick, of Portsmouth, prize, a King-of-the-Road lamp; Frank McMasters, Nashua, prize, a cyclometer; Frank Stetson, Nashua, prize, an alarm bell; the values being respectively $5, $3 and $2. There were two one-mile heats, the time being 4, 6 5-4 and 4:11. W. V. Gilman, of Nashua, Treasurer of the American Bicycle League of America presided in the judges' stand. There were 17 in all, 6 from Manchester, 8 from Nashua, and 3 from Portsmouth clubs. They were a novel sight with their fine uniforms and handsome machines.

Thursday morning, fire companies Niagara Nos. 1 and 3, of Lake Village, the latter with their hand engine, arrived by special train. They were accompanied by the Highland band of that place while the Ashland and Littleton Saranac bands were also present as was the latter the day before, each averaging about 20 pieces, so there was plenty of music and an extensive display of fine uniforms.

A foot race occurred in the afternoon that was won by George Small, Bridgewater. $4; C. W. Harvey, Holderness, $3; Herbert D. Felch, $2; C. Wallace, Campton, $1.

Prof. James E. Allen, of Providence, R. I., and his daughter, Miss Elizabeth, about 20 years old, ascended in a balloon of about 14,000 cubic feet capacity at 3:30 that afternoon. They went up to a great height very easily and sailed steadily to the southwest, disappearing in about 15 minutes over the middle of the West Plymouth mountains, landing in Lebanon one hour and thirty minutes later, the balloon still inflated. The citizens anchored it upon the common with ropes for a time. The gas was made from iron filings and oil of vitriol. The balloon was adorned with French and American flags. A large crowd witnessed it as the last event of the kind was 10 years ago when Prof. King sailed a long distance into Canada.

Various awards will be published next week, the time not being sufficient for them this week.

The four black ponies of Gen. Cruft of Bethlehem attracted much attention as did the large display of Holstein and Jersey cattle from Pine Grove farm, Newbury, Vt., and Haverhill, N. H.

Thursday afternoon two sulkies locked together and the wheel of one was demolished but the drivers were not thrown out or injured nor were the horses.

The Chromatic orchestra of the Littleton band gave a dance at the Town Hall Wednesday evening which was well attended

The Plymouth department in Floral Hall made a fine display, having secured more space than usual which crowded. Great credit is due Mrs. William Thornton, Mrs. G. H. Adams and Mrs. D. M. Connell for their extensive labors in soliciting, collecting, arranging and returning so many articles. Considerable was also sold to various parties by them.

The various bands gave the village considerable free music in their stops here.

The schools were closed Thursday.

WEDNESDAY RACES.

County Race, $30 purse. For all who have never started before for money, stallions excepted, but horses owned in the county. $20 to first, $7 to second, $3 to third; $2 to fourth. 5 entries.

M. E. Williams, Alexandria, chestnut gelding, Jack					1 1 1
C. H. Tukey, Bristol, chestnut gelding, Baby Boy					2 2 dr
C. B. Tucker, Holderness, bay gelding, Frank					3 3 dr
W. F. Locke, Bristol, bay gelding, Frank					4 4 dr
G. H. Lord, Campton, bay stallion, George B.					5 5 dr

Time—2:39, 2:31, 2:30, 2:36.

Judges—C. W. Hutchinson, Campton; C. H. Bowles, Concord; C. W. Noyes.

$100 purse, $50 class. $60 to first; $25 to second; $15 to third; $10 to fourth. 5 entries.

Jesse M. Connell, Lawrence, gray gelding, Bobby					1 2 1
C. B. Tucker, Holderness, bay gelding, Jesse Kee					2 3 2
W. F. Forbes, Troy, bay gelding, Harper					3 1 3
Arthur McDonald, Franklin, br. g. Little Harry					4 4 4
A. J. Rollins, Alexandria, chestnut gelding, Allen					5 5 5

Time—2:32, 2:36, 2:33, 2:36, 2:35.

Judges—L. Morris, Troy; C. H. Bowles, Concord; W. H. Hayward, Plymouth.

First money, Little Harry, second and third money, horses Frank P. and Harper; fourth to Baby.

THURSDAY RACES.

$200 purse, 2:25 class $100 to first; $50 to second; $30 to third; $20 to fourth.

Arthur McDonald, Franklin, br. g. Major Mac					4 4 1
C. B. Tucker, Holderness, b. g. Gallant Kee					2 1 2
J. H. Watson, Hill, br. g., Shakespeare					1 2 3
G. W. Myers, Wilton, Sandpiper					3 3 4
A. J. Rollins, Alexandria, ch. g. Allen					dr
James M. Connell, Lawrence, gr. g. Dodger					dr

Time—2:40, 2:41, 2:43.

Judges—Samuel Fellowes, Bristol; J. L. Lovering, Tilton; J. W. Ford.

$125 purse, 2:20 class. $62.50 to first; $37.50 to second; $25 to third; $12.50 to fourth.

Arthur McDonald, Franklin, br. g. Little Harry					1 1 1
E. E. Williams, Alexandria, g. g. Allen					2 2 2
James M. Connell, Lawrence, g. g. Dodger					3 3 3
W. F. Locke, Bristol, b. g. Frank P.					4 4 4
C. H. Tukey, Bristol, ch. g. Baby					5 5 5

Time—2:40, 2:36, 2:36.

Judges—Samuel Fellowes, Bristol; J. L. Lovering, Tilton; J. W. Ford.

WARREN.

Frank Clement is carting potatoes; price, 60 cents.

It is said that $1,000 was lost from the train between here and East Haverhill Tuesday by a passenger.

Arthur Knapp has five acres of potatoes which, it is estimated, will yield 300 bushels to the acre.

Willie Eastman, Mr. Jewett's clerk and assistant postmaster, is away on a vacation.

Benjamin Bixby has bought a store at Bradford, Vt., and is selling at cost. Sept. 21.

Type for Publishing, 10 cents per pound at this office. eoa tf eoptf

ASHLAND ALLEGATIONS.

The freight depot is being restringled.

Daniel Cheney, of Sioux City, Iowa, a brother of Col. T. P. Cheney, is visiting in town.

Wilder & Co. are having their mills Nos. 1 and 2 painted. George C. Rowe has the contract.

Miss Susie Deane left for Boston and New York Tuesday morning.

Wilder & Co.'s paper mill, No. 3, has been shut down for repairs.

Go to John S. Drew's for oysters; don't take our word for it although we have tried them and found them first-class. Try them so that you may know for yourselves.

Charles Sinclair, a young man employed in Wilder's saw mill, has lost his finger by a stationary engine.

The Ashland division, S. of T., gave a public entertainment at the Town Hall one evening this week. Everybody that attended say it was goods.

Mrs. William Drake's house is being shingled.

The Ashland brass band played at the county fair Thursday.

The balloon that went up from the Fair grounds Thursday was seen here.

The Squam Lake House is receiving a coat of paint.

Owing to our going to the Fair this week we are obliged to crowd out a number of items which will appear in our next issue.

Almost everybody went to the Fair.

Mrs. Eliza Fuller has gone to Boston on a visit. She is nearly 80 years of age.

Mrs. S. J. Brown is in Boston this week buying fall and winter millinery.

George Andrews has a new cabinet organ, New England make.

The Ashland department at the Fair was not as good as formerly.

MEREDITH MATTERS.

Mr. Leavitt's house is being

It is talked of bringing wat the village from Cold brook.

The cemetery fountain is furnished with water from a spring 100 feet above it.

G. M. Burleigh's estate will be sold Oct. 7.

Improvements are being made around Samuel Hodgson's mill, among which is a new boiler house. In digging for it the vats used in a tannery were found, filled with a very fine quality of fertilizer formed by the decomposition of the contents. Mr. H. intends to put it to good use.

Large numbers of our people attended the Fair at Laconia. All pronounce it a success. The cattle were much admired.

The heavy rains were very gratefully received here and crops which have not been harvested are looking quite green.

Bert Crain, of Littleton, has recently been visiting friends in town.

Mrs. J. S. Roberts is visiting relatives in Masshusetts.

Ira Boynton has reshingled and otherwise repaired his buildings.

Mrs. W. E. S. Foss is clerking in the drug store during Dr. Bartlett's absence.

I. M. Seavey's family have recently returned from Maine.

Miss Annie Randall, of Charlestown, Mass., is acting as telegraph operator at the station for a few days.

Henry Prescott, of Florida, formerly of this town, has been visiting friends here.

Fred Wilson has recently returned from his Manchester trip and will resume business at an early date.

Lake Waukewan rose over a foot at the time of the heavy rains recently.

Our popular cornetist was with Story's band at the 12th Regiment reunion at the Weirs.

Mr. Hodgson is busy during his shut down leveling up the skating, laying some new floorings, and otherwise arranging for the better transaction of his business.

Andrew Watson, of Moultonboro', will soon move here, having bought Mrs. Maria Cotton's house.

The foundation of a new house is being laid on Belknap street.

Mr. Leavitt's residence is well under way and will be finished before cold weather.

Miss Addie Burleigh intends leaving here the first of the week for an extensive trip and visit among her friends and relatives in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

CUT THIS OUT!

AGENTS MAKE $15 to $40 PER WEEK.

We have stores in 18 leading Cities. Our Patented and Principal Offices are in Boston, and we have New Catalogue and Price List for Agents.

M. H. LOVELL 41 E. Merrimack St. LOWELL, MASS.

BURLEIGH & ADAMS,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

PLYMOUTH, N. H.

J. A. SAMBORN, M. D. ROBERT BURNS, M. D.

DRS. SAMBORN & BURNS,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Office in Tufts' New Block.

Office Hours, 11:30 to 1 P. M., and 7 to 9 evenings

PLYMOUTH.

G. M. McQuesten is improving.

E. Wheeler, of Woodstock, has been here.

Mrs. Seth Greenleaf has lately arrived here.

Daniel Ballou, of Bristol, was recently here.

Moosilauke has lately been covered with snow.

J. H. Whitten has moved into the Avery house.

An ell 16 being added to John Smith's house.

Mrs. Kate B. and Miss Nellie Smith have returned.

Mrs. Thomas and Miss Helen Clark have been to Vermont.

Rev. J. C. Rollins has received a call of one year to Hooksett.

Moses Sargent was badly injured lately by a falling rail.

Prof. Allen and daughter have been here since the ascension.

The Holderness school opened on Thursday with over 40 pupils.

Miss Sarah Sargent is teaching the school in the Donovan district.

Miss Jennie Merrill has lately returned from Stoneham, Mass.

Dr. Merrill is to have his concrete sidewalk replaced by a brick one.

Daniel Flanders was flagman at the Main street crossing during the fair.

Some of the trees near the upper railroad crossing have been trimmed.

BI-CYCLE.—Don't fail to read N. W. Farley's ad. to be found elsewhere.

Grand excursion to the Boston Fair next week from here and elsewhere.

7000 persons were carried on the 5 cent train, from here to the grounds, during the Fair.

Mrs. J. F. Emerson, of Vt., has been visiting her father, W. W. Wilkinson.

Our streets and highways have had their gullies, caused by the storm, filled.

About fifty men arrived to work on the new railroad the early part of the week.

Daniel Mason and Mrs. Albert Blake, Jr., have been visiting at John Mason's.

Some new telegraph poles have been set, others pieced out at the top and other changes made.

Although the Holderness school has opened, regular sessions will not commence until Monday.

Charles Prescott, of Bristol, brother of A. W. Prescott, train despatcher, was recently in town.

Burrows has a showy new black and white sign in front of his 5 cent bazaar painted by H. J. Kent.

Rev. Dr. Pike will preach at the Methodist church to-morrow and Rev. Mr. Knowles in Bristol.

Mrs. W. C. Stearns, Miss Anna Eastman and Miss Belle King have lately enjoyed a tour through the mountains.

H. S. Chase and Albert Lyford have been chosen delegates to the Universalist state convention that meets here next week.

The reservoir was drained off one day this week and cleared out of considerable sediment which had been deposited there.

Rev. Q. H. Shinn will preach at the House to-morrow; Meredith at 2:30 p. m. and at Centre at 5 p. m.

Both political caudidates for County Solicitor live here, there is no doubt but the town will be well represented in that respect.

N. W. Farley, of Nashua, has lately become connected with the railroad office and L. E. Hayward and John Coffe have been promoted.

A high board fence has been built at the east end of the Holderness bridge to prevent the forbidden dumping of old refuse into the river there.

LOST.—On the Fair Ground, Thursday, a pair of steel bowed spectacles in a tin case. The finder will confer a favor by leaving them at this office.

Mrs. Tucker, wife of Rev. Dr. Tucker, professor at Andover, Mass., Theological Seminary, recently died at that place, the effects of her recent European trip having been injurious to her health. Both were well known here.

Lewis F. Merrill mourns the loss of some fine Flemish beauty pears, the first crop on a carefully tended tree, that were recently stolen by some sneak thief, although hidden behind some tall corn and nearly surrounded by a ditch.

People who attend entertainments at the Town Hall, even our summer visitors, not being accustomed to seeking the front entrance at the rear of that building, some times attempt to enter the tonsorial liquor saloon on the south side.

Mrs. Kate McQuesten White will give "Genevieve," at the Town hall, Friday evening, Oct. 6. 22 will take part, 7 of which are principal parts. Music will be furnished by C. H. Colby, H. H. McQuesten and others. Tickets for sale at Miss Belle Leighton's.

Some of the Nashua bi-cyclists made trouble in the Pemigewasset House parlor where they slept after their arrival, at midnight Tuesday night and officer Adams was called in but no arrests were made, numerous exaggerated reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Messrs. Smith Piper and Leroy Sawyer have recently appeared in bright new police uniforms. They were made to order at R. O. Wright's tailoring establishment from blue police cloth with the regulation police button and like all work executed by Mr. W. is second to none.

At the police court before Justice Raymond Thursday the following were fined $5.00 and costs, the charge of drunkeness: Guy Melvin, West Plymouth; James B. Clifford, Plymouth; Charles Waterman, Ashland. Henry C. Shaw of New Hampton, charged with gambling, was bound over to the November term of court. Lewis Tomdreau, Rumney, and George Henry Brown, Thornton, were brought up Friday for drunkenness and fined $5.00 and costs each.

On first entering Floral Hall we found the grand exhibit from the well known and popular dealer in pianos and organs, Eben Hoyt, of Laconia, and made this year the best display of the best organs ever seen at the Grafton County Fair. Mr. Hoyt has by a square dealing nearly monopolized the organ and piano business in several counties about him. In this vicinity nearly all of the best organs have come from his place. We should recommend any one thinking of getting an organ to be sure to see or write to Mr. Hoyt as he sells cheap for cash or on very favorable terms.

The many friends of Mrs. Emily F. Hannaford, of Monticello, Minnesota, warmly welcome her back to New Hampshire after an absence of 27 years. Her husband, Arthur Hannaford, was one of a colony who went from Bridgewater to Minnesota, some 27 years ago. He died some five years since, from which time his two sons have managed the farm, one of the best in that section of the state. Mrs. Hannaford has two daughters married, both residing in Minnesota, while her youngest daughter is considered one of the best teachers there.

C.

David W. Welch frequently makes marble eggs of various colors and sizes with a knife and sandpaper, which are really artistic and natural. A nest of 15 were on exhibition at the fair and attracted considerable attention, so that he found a ready market for most of them.

Davis B. Kenniston, of Campton, was unanimously nominated for Democratic candidate in Plymouth Senatorial district at the Town Hall, Thursday afternoon, there being 12 delegates presents. John H. Plummer, of Campton, presided, D. B. Cummings, of Hebron was secretary; L. M. Howe, Plymouth and Mr. Lee, Moultonboro were committee on credentials; W. H. Kenniston, Rumney; Benjamin Southmayd, Campton, and D. B. Clement, Bridgewater, on resolutions. The Democratic State Convention resolutions were adopted, and the candidate nominated was indorsed and supported.

The sewing machine department at our Fair was largely represented by Eben Hoyt, of Laconia. He exhibited the Household and we found his assistants hard at work showing up its wonderful merits, nice and difficult work of plaiting and double box plaiting, embroidery, braiding, chenille embroidery, quilting, ruffling, puffing, cording, binding, &c. In fact, great praise is due to the Misses Fife, Andrews, and Mr. F. J. Hastings, for the skill shown in the heavy and fancy work they did on this machine from the finest muslin to the heaviest fabrics. A crowd of admirers, many of the fair sex, were almost constantly gathered about the scene of his entire display.

READ—Mrs. W. M. Pressey & Co., have lately received a large and select stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods, which will be admired and then purchased by all who may visit their elegant store. Ladies, remember that this firm are always bound to please. A large and complete stock of hats of every shape and style to suit every purse and all conditions of life. Full line of ladies' underwear, chemises, nightdresses, etc., also a fine assortment of ribons, flowers, feathers, laces, and many novelties, which are too numerous to be mentioned here. Call and examine whether you buy or not. Fine dress making a specialty; and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. An examination will convince any one that the half has not been told. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

The adjourned Universallst parish meeting at the Court House Tuesday evening, adjourned again to Tuesday evening, Nov. 14, at the same place, having decided upon nothing. Various lots and their prices were discussed, including the free offer of one from Woodbury F. Langdon, near his grounds, if a street could be built through from near Hon. Joseph Burrows. A vote of thanks was returned him for his liberal offer. The generosity of General Manager Dodge and the late C. M., Whittier and George W. Eastman, was also referred to. M. A. Ferrin presided and R. E. Smythe acted as clerk. The Heath lot, corner of Russell and Pleasant streets, can not be bought at present for less than $2,000, one of Mrs. Leverett near her residence for $800, one at the corner of Pearl and Main streets for $3,500, the Cook place for $3,000, some of them including buildings however. Some other lots were spoken of, but no price could be given concerning them.

SANDWICH.

A CARD.—The undersigned herewith tender their sincere thanks to the neighbors in Campton, and friends of our lamented daughter, Mary Esther Hall, for their assistance during her last illness and at the obsequies also.

ALPHEUS M. HALL.
ROSCILLA A. HALL.

Sandwich, N. H., Sept. 25, 1882.

WOODSTOCK.

I. H. Wyatt recently caught a smal bear.

For Sale.—Two of the best stage lines in New Hampshire, with mails and stock to run them. Apply to W. R Clough, Eagle Hotel, Keene, N. H. jesalm

Edward Hill is stopping in town for a few days.

Why Should They.

No man or woman can do satisfactory work when the brain is dull, the nerve unsteady, the system relaxed, and they feel generally wretched. Why should anybody drag through their work in this condition when a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic will, at a moderate cost, give them the strength and will to perform their duties satisfactorily.—ED.

1mjs aug26

Mrs. T. J. Gilman is slowly gaining.

For thirty years Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator has been before the public as a cure for Heart Disease. It is no new, untried remedy; neither does it cure every disease known, but is a remedy for sleeplessness, nervousness and Heart disease. Pamphlet free of F. E. Ingalls, Concord, N. H. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. For sale by Druggists. jesalm aug26

Charles A. Smith, Jr., is taking lessons in phonography by mail of D. T. Coleman, of Elk Lick, Pa.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, whooping cough, croup, influenza, consumptions and all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest. 50c and $1 a bottle. je-ly-marl

J. S. Gordon intends to move into the Dwyer house soon.

A Big Success.

"My wife was in bed two years with a complication of disorders her physician could not cure, when I was led to try Parker's Ginger Tonic. It was a big success. Three bottles cured her, at a cost of one dollar and fifty cents, and she is now as strong as any woman."—R. D., Buffalo. 1mjs aug26

School in district No. 3 has closed on account of the illness of the teacher.

Miss Alice S. Clark has gone to Lincoln teaching school. ALPHEUS.

Very wet for the season.

Mrs. Clark Hussey has been visiting her relatives in Woodstock and vicinity.

Laura I. Smith is gaining in health rapidly.

Gertie Tourtillotte is very sick with typhoid fever.

Mary A. Dearborn is gaining in health under the skillful treatment of Dr. Muchmore. She has recovered her speech which she lost for one hundred and fifty six days. She could not speak above a whisper.

Durgin and Caldon are having good success in this town, threshing with their alice machine. E.

BORN.

In New Hampton, Sept. 17, to Mr. and Mrs. George Ellis, a daughter.

MARRIED.

In Warren, Sept. 20, by Rev. C. W. Dockrill, Fred Knapp, of Haverhill, to Miss Ella Harris, of Warren.

In Warren, Sept. 20, at the residence of Mr. Procter E. Harris, father of the bride, by the Rev. C. W. Dockrill, Mr. Frederick Knapp, of Vermont; and Miss Ella Harris, of Warren.

In Rumney, Sept. 26, by Rev. J. H. Trow, Willie F. Ray of Rumney, and Addie A. Dolloff of Dorchester.

DIED.

In Campton, Sept. 13, at the residence of John M. Blaisdell, Mary Esther, daughter of Alpheus M. Hall, of Sandwich, aged 26 years, 4 months.

NOW IS

YOUR TIME.

CLOSING

OUT SALE.

For The

Next 10 Days

Will be offered for sale at

Levi Clough's

Old Stand A Large Lot of Very Desirable Dress Goods, Foulards, Cambrics, Prints, Flannels, Suitings, Gloves, Hoisery, Buttons, Thread, Silk, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers of all kinds, Groceries, Hardware and various other articles too numerous to mention. The above goods are in good condition and will be Sold for Cash at less than the wholesale price. Please give us a Call and Look Them Over if you do not buy. PLUMMER FOX.

Plymouth, N. H., Sept. 15, 1882.

GRAND

MARK DOWN

SALE

—OF—

Gents' Fine Ready-Made Clothing

—AT—

A. B. SANBORNS,

36 MAIN ST., Opposite Warren St., CONCORD.

Desirous of reducing our stock, we shall offer our customers, on **Monday, June 19, 1882:**

A Full Line of Gents' All-Wool Suits at $8.00.
former price, $11.00

A Full Line of All-Wool Suits at $10.00,
former price, $12.50.

A Full Line of All-Wool Suits at $12.50,
former price, $15.00.

☞A few more of those All-Wool Indigo Blue Suits left, $8.00.

☞A full line of **Boys' Suits**, at $1.00, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50; former prices from $5.00 to 7.00.

The largest stock of Gents' and Youths' **Fine Fur, Straw and Manilla Hats** to be found in the State, at reduced prices.

Gentlemen's Fine Furnishings of every description at reduced prices.

Mexican Hammocks, the best known in the world, white or colored, full size and full weight, at $1.50.

Many other goods, which we have no space to mention, at equally low prices. Do not fail to examine this stock before making your selections.

A. B. SANBORN,

39 MAIN STREET, (jenov1-y) CONCORD, N. H.

STOVES AAD RANGES.

"MAGEE STANDARD" RANGES.

WESTMINSTER PARLOR,

Nickle plated, base burner and oven attached.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF LAMPS AND KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS in New Hampshire.

R. C. DANFORTH & CO.,

21 North Main Street, CONCORD, N. H. eno6 13tf

G. W. ROBINSON

Has just returned from Boston with the

Largest Stock

OF GOODS

Ever seen in Campton, At the

LOWEST PRICES

If you Don't Believe it, Call and See.

THE MYSTERY OF
LOVE MAKING SOLVED
Or an Easy Road to Marriage.
A STRANGE & WONDERFUL BOOK
Old Gypsy Madge's Fortune-Teller
And the Witches Key to Lucky Dreams.
Address, Sunshine Publishing House, Geneva, Ohio.

If you are willing to pay a fair price for your CLOTHING, and want to be sure of getting all you pay for, call on

SLEEPER & HOOD,

And select Your Garments from one of the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCKS OF CLOTHS

To be found in the City.

Remember We Warrant Every Garment to Fit.
☞ SPECIAL PRICES FOR TRADEOUT OF THE CITY.

SLEEPER & HOOD, North Main st. Concord, N. N.
sept12 1y

Grand Opening Saturday, September 10th, 1882, by Smith, Lougee & Co.

The largest Line of Fall Goods Ever Opened in our Store.

Very large line of All Wool Dress Goods, in the most Desirable shades of Bronze, Olives, Terra Cotte, Browns, Cadet Blue, Wine, etc., etc.

Great Variety of Shades and Mixtures in All-Wool Dress Flannels! at 25, 50, 62 cts., $1.00 and $1.15 per yard, representing the the Largest Line ever opened in Laconia.

Great Line of Shades in Silk Velvets. Housekeeping Goods. New Towels, New Bed-Spreads, New Table Linens, New Napkins, &c.

Just Opened. Carpets, in new styles. Richest line of Tapestry and All-Wool Carpets ever placed in our store. Our prices can't fail to interest any one.

People Visiting Laconia will find in our store the best Line of Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps ever shown by any Store in the State, and our prices give satisfaction.

We have just placed in stock the largest line of New Designs in Fall and Winter Clothing ever seen in this Section of the Country. Suits and Overcoats for Men, Youths and Boys in the very best Styles.

SMITH, LOUGEE & CO.

FOR BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS

—VISIT—

C. M. Boynton's,

CONCORD, N. H.

NEW FALL GOODS

RECEIVED DAILY

"Sample and Goods sent by mail. We have everything just the same as if we asked you to read long advertisements; and prices always as low as the lowest."

IMPORTANT

—TO THE—

READERS

Of This Paper!

REMARKABLE

BARGAINS

—AND—

LOW PRICES

—AT THE—

Old Reliable One Price Dry Goods House

—OF—

Sterns, Wimpfheimer & Co.

—OF—

Concord, N. H.

It is our custom at this season of the year to make a clearing out sale in order to make room for our Fall and Winter Importations. To enable us to do this, we have made a great reduction of prices throughout our entire stock which now contains many special bargains such as we have never before offered.

Our great success and increase of business since we adopted the ONE PRICE System is very gratifying and assures us that the public fully appreciate the Low Prices that always rule at our establishment.

We are determined to sustain the reputation of selling Dry Goods lower than at any other store in the State, and to make our name a household word in every family. We only ask you to examine our large stock and secure some of the many bargains that this sale affords.

Unbleached Cottons for 4 cents per yard; a lot of Best Cocheco Prints for 6 1-4 cents per yard; Dress Goods, 36 inches wide, formerly sold at 37 1-2, now 15 cents.

We have made arrangements to have a good supply of those Bleached Cottons in 2 lb. Bundles that are so very cheap and so much sought after. Only 50 cents for the bundle.

All our Dress Goods at wonderfully Low Prices. Choice Scotch Styles in Ginghams only 10 cents per yard. All Wool Cashmeres only 23 cents per yard.

These are only a few of the many good bargains that we can show you. We shall be glad to wait upon you and assure you that our prices defy competition.

The Old Reliable One Price Dry Goods House, formerly F. B. Underhill & Co., now

STERNS, WIMPFHEIMER & CO.

WHITTEMORE & REED,

Dealers in Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES.

No efforts spared tosecure and maintain

The Choicest Stock in the City.

We keep as Fine a Stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries as any house north of Boston.

Hotel Proprietors and Boarding House Keepers will find it worth while to call and see us.

FLOUR AND TEAS A SPECIALTY.

☞ All the finest lines of Imported Goods from England and France, Including CROSS & BLACKWELL'S well known Delicacies & Staple Goods. Don't send to Boston when you can obtain the same goods from us, at Lower Rates.

38 North Main St., opp. Warren. [mar2 6mjesa] CONCORD, N. H.

"NEW IMPERIAL!"

STYLE NO. 43. HEIGHT 78 INCHES. 13 STOPS. ELEGANT CASES.

ONLY $87.50!

—REMEMBER—

This is no humbug Organ, filled with worthless so-called solo stops, containing only an octave of reeds, and called "sets" to deceive customers.

The "New Imperial" is Warranted to Contain 14 Octaves of Reeds.

5 OCTAVE SETS OF REEDS.
ONE 3 OCTAVE SET OF REEDS.
Sub Bass and Coupler.

This is One of the Best Organs Made for the Price.

You are not asked to pay nor deposit your money until you receive the Organ.

Send your orders at once to

Eben Hoyt, Laconia, N. H.

CAMPTON.

Rev. Mr. Kimball is taking a vacation which he deserves for he is no idler.

Two deaths occurred in and near the village last week, that of Miss Eliza Bagley and Mrs. Abial Fisher. The latter was an old resident of the village and an industrious christian woman. Miss Bagley was a young lady of excellent qualities, beloved by all who knew her.

E. H. Keniston, Auctioneer. P. O. Address, West Campton, N. H. Terms Reasonable. june10-jesa-20t*

The long continued and very severe drought seems to be broken at last, as we have been having frequent showers of late and at this writing we are having what seems to be a fine storm. Last Tuesday evening we were visited by one of the heaviest showers of the season accompanied by high wind and considerable hail. There was the grandest display of lightning we ever witnessed, the heavens being one continuous blaze of light with the forked lightning darting in every direction. The shower lasted about two hours.

"An Odd Street Scene."

He was seen in front of the office rubbing himself against the telegraph post like a flea-bitten dog. "What's wrong?" we ventured to ask. "Got'em, genis," he said laconically; "have 'em every Spring, small lumps about the rectum; sore to the touch; they itch like blazes; a telegraph pole's like an oasis in the desert to me." Here then, was poor humanity suffering from a complaint which a few applications of Swayne's Ointment for Itching Piles, would have thoroughly eradicated. jesa1m aug26

Adlin Packard is going to rent his place and move to Lowell in October. He sells his personal property at auction October 10th.
Sept. 22.

Perhaps no medicine is so universally required as a good cathartic. Swayne's Pills are prepared expressly to meet this necessity being composed of purely vegetable ingredients of which podophyllin or mandrake, sarsaparilla, yellow dock and other concentrated juices enter largely into their composition; the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle. They are mild in their operation and are truly a valuable aperient and anti-bilious medicine. They stimulate the liver to healthy action, cleanse the stomach and bowels of all impurities. Curing sick and nervous headache, dyspepsia or indigestion, biliousness, fevers, drowsiness, colds, aching pains, aches, slight chills, with dashes of heat and female irregularities. For a bilious and costive habit, no medicine is so prompt and effectual. Mailed on receipt of price (in postage stamps) 25 cents, or five boxes for $1. Address Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for them.
jesa 1y jan25

About Organs.

A live town such as Laconia claims to be, is never without representative men of all trades and industries. Everybody knows what it is to be waited upon by the lightning rod man, the life insurance agent, the sewing machine agent, the book agent, and the organ and piano agent. Although one and all condemn these men as nuisances, yet like the drummer they are a necessity between the producer and consumer, and like the drummer are looked upon as bores, but yet are always welcome and asked to come again.

Possibly it may not have occurred to many of our readers that the very existence of the agents makes it a security against overcharging or extorting money from purchasers without giving a fair equivalent. Every agent knows that it would damage his employers' business to misrepresent an article or charge more than his competitors for the goods he has to dispose of. Who so keen to detect fraud or accept an illegal or bogus transaction as a rival agent? Hence, the purchaser of a piano, organ, book, sewing machine or other articles of necessity, sold by a local agent, is protected by the very nature of the transaction and the local circumstance surrounding it. For instance, here is our townsman, Eben Hoyt, dealer in pianos, organs and sewing machines. Everybody for fifty miles around knows his establishment in Laconia, knows that he sells the above articles, that he has agents out all the time for the purpose of introducing to families his goods, and that he sells probably more organs and sewing machines than any other two firms this side of Boston. They also know that what he delivers answers fully the agent's description, and what is to the purpose he does not ask for the money until the purchaser has had a chance to discover any discrepancy between the agent's representations and the true facts.

Now, purchasing an organ or sewing machine under such circumstances is legitimate business, and satisfactory to all concerned; on the other hand, what do we meet with when a customer is entrapped into buying by circular or other modes of advertising. For many months past hundreds of our readers have received circulars by mail telling of the great reduction a certain manufacturer has made in the price of organs, and if they will send so much withis a certain time, an organ will be forwarded worth all the way from twenty to fifty per cent. more than the price asked.

The writer has before him two circulars, one of which is dated June 20 1882, in which the manufacturer says "you will remit me the sum of $75.00 I will ship you this organ immediately, and send you a receipted bill for $90.00, which is the regular and only price at which this organ is sold. The price will soon be advanced to $125 each. In spite of this assertion and the extraordinary conditional terms offered to interest, we see in another circular to another party dated August 23rd, 1882, that if you will remit me $80.00 within ten days, I will box and ship you the organ for your county with stool, book, etc., just as I sell for $90.00.

On the face of such confidential communications there shows plainly some irregularity, and should make the would-be purchaser pause ere he parts with his money.

Another important feature is the misrepresentation of facts concerning the

NUMBER OF REEDS.

When a manufacturer or agent says his organ contains ten sets of reeds it conveys to the uninitiated an impression that ten different qualities of tones can be produced upon the instrument. A set of reeds properly so called consists of five octaves or sixty-one notes. Now for an advertiser to say his organ has ten sets of reeds when his sets are so sub-divided so to make it necessary to combine two, three or four sets together before any one tone can be played at all, is as absurd as it is a fraud on the purchaser. Sets and Cases for can be but one meaning to a "set" of reeds, and no matter how many holes are bored in the instrument and stops inserted to make an impression, it would take 610 reeds in an ordinary cabinet organ. The reed corresponds to the pipe in a pipe organ and the latter generally contains less than 500 pipes in an organ 16 feet high. Unnecessary stops are put on to deceive the unwary, and our readers must take care when purchasing that they do not come in the category of the artless ones of whom a smart salesman said, "Give me an organ with plenty of stops and I will sell it to the poor every time. You know as well as I do that three-fourths of them are nothing more nor less than a humbug, but the people think they are something great, and we must have them, the more the better." The subject might be ventilated more fully, but space forbids, but the safest and surest way for persons so solicited and who contemplate purchasing an organ is to keep the money in their pockets until the organ is delivered and found true to representation; but the victim may not only have to wait three months after his money has been forwarded, but may find he has a sorry bargain when the organ arrives. The business office is nearer home, and their success depends upon keeping faith with their customers.—*Laconia Daily Times.* jesa 1t

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THE

Bryant & Stratton N. H. BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Manchester, N. H.

Pupils from all parts of the State and section. The leading Commercial School of this part of New England offers the very best facilities to both

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

for securing such a business education as will fit them for desirable employment as clerk, book-keepers, penmen, copyists, &c., &c.

Tuition rates and other expenses are very low. Write for college circulars giving full particulars.

Adress

W. HERON, Jr.,
Resident Principal,
Manchester, N. H.

jesa6maug18

New Store.

The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices at

S. BLOOD'S.

SPRING STYLES IN

Carpetings.

Oil Cloths, and Straw Mattings, Paper Hangings, Window Shades and Fixtures, China and Glass Ware, Majolica and Gold Band Sets, Student Lamps and Chandeliers, Table Cutlery and Plated Ware, Picture Frames, Mirrors, Mouldings, Glass, Scroll Saws, Designs, Impression Paper, &c., Fancy Wood, Moccoes and Frames, Perforated and Gilt Paper, Embossed Plaques, Shell and Tissue Paper, Splints, Dolls, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

☞ Thankful to our numerous customers for their very liberal patronage in the past, we hope by strict attention to the interests of our patrons, to receive a continuance of their esteemed favors. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

S. BLOOD, New Opera House Block,
jesa mar15 1y Concord, N. H.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

DR. BRIGHAM begs to call attention to his method of inserting artificial teeth

Without Covering the Roof of the Mouth.

These plates contain no mercurial or other poisons, and do not interfere with either taste or speech.

Prices reduced twenty-five per cent on artificial work.

Special attention paid to filling badly decayed teeth.

D. T. BRIGHAM,
DENTIST.
No. 2 Hamilton Place. BOSTON.
Jesa aug6 1y

POTTER & SMALL,

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

Loans on Real Estate effected.

Mortgages negotiated.

Estates managed. Collections made.

Exchanges in all parts of New England.

Farms, $650 to $9,000.

Houses, $1,100 to $20,000.

BRANCH OFFICE,
Smyth's Block, Manchester, N. H.
☞ REAL ESTATE GAZETTE FREE.
feb23jesa

THE AMOSKEAG

Mutual Benefit & Charitable Association

WANTS A MAN

Of Good Business Ability to represent it in each town in Grafton and Belknap Counties.

For further particulars address the Secretary,

H. L. ROBINSON
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I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove Tan, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and Blotches, leaving a soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or a smooth face. Address, inclosing 2c. stamps, Ben. Vandorf & Co., 12 Barclay St. jan2jesaly

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$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit and terms free. No risk. Everything serving. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co. Portland, Maine. jesa oct27ly

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CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is instantaneous and beautiful, acts immediately, producing a splendid shade of black or brown; does not stain the skin; contains no poisonous ingredients, and is the only safe and reliable preparation; favorite with the fashionable world; upon every well appointed toilet for ladies or gentlemen. Sold by all druggists, and applied by all hair dressers. J. CRISTADORO, 80 William Street, New York.

NEWS OF THE DAY

GENERAL ITEMS.

—A terrible accident occurred at 9:10 o'clock Friday morning in the Fourth avenue tunnel of the Harlem road, 106th street station, New York City. The New Haven train that left Mount Vernon at 7:53 a. m., while standing on the north-bound side-track in the tunnel, was run into by a Harlem local. The two rear cars were demolished, and, with the engines of the Harlem train, lie in the tunnel, completely blocking it up. Two persons were killed, and fifteen more or less badly injured. The injured were removed to hospitals.

—There were fifteen thousand people at the New Jersey State fair.

—The steamer Fulton, on her way to take the place of the wrecked Ada, was blown ashore at Rondout Point, Lake Erie, on Tuesday night, and became a total loss.

—The National Labor Party of New York City have nominated a full local ticket, with John W. Franklin, President of the Bricklayers' Union, for Mayor.

—The Colorado Democrats nominated James B. Grant, for Governor; John R. Powers, for Lieutenant Governor, and Vincent D. Markham, for Judge of the Supreme Court.

—The steamer Alaska, of the Orion line, arrived at Queenstown from New York in six days eighteen hours and thirty-seven minutes, beating the shortest of her previous unparalleled performances by several hours.

—Eight hundred pounds of government powder exploded in California. One man was killed.

—While being taken to jail by an army officer and six soldiers Captain Payne, the invader of Indian territory, contrived to have a writ of habeas corpus issued in his favor by a Texas court, but the officer refused to surrender him to the civil authorities. A conflict was precipitated. The officer adopted warlike measures and came off victorious.

—Dr. Lewis Swift, Director of the Warner Observatory, has been receiving messages from all parts of America, claiming the discovery of a large naked eye comet, now visible near the sun. To set at rest all inquiries, he states that it is the same comet recently discovered in South America, moving west. It is not the comet of 1811, and is not identical with any known comet.

—In anticipation of trouble during the coming election additional troops have been ordered to Utah.

—Sergeant Mason's counsel, Mr. Bigelow, has presented a petition for habeas corpus addressed to Judge Alfred B. Cox, of the Northern District of New York.

—A waterfall silver half dollar, made of Sublett metal and glass, is being circulated. It has a good ring and is an excellent imitation.

—Near Dennisville, N. Y., Alonzo Cash shot and mortally wounded his wife and then killed himself.

—At Pittsburg, Pa., a girl of eleven attempted to harbor coal cars with the aid of kerosene oil. She died in two hours.

—Two dead cattle boys were run over and killed by a train near Staunton, Va.

—The annual report of the State Bank Commissioners of New Hampshire places the amount deposited in the sixty-five savings banks in the State at $36 181 186 76, an increase of about $4 000 000 over any previous year. There are 104,432 depositors.

—There were 275 342 immigrant arrivals at Castle Garden, N. Y., during the past six months.

—Mr. Henry George, an American citizen, writes to President Arthur, complaining of his arrest while traveling in Ireland.

—Hanlan has accepted Rose's challenge to row for $2 500 and the championship of the world within two months.

—A Quaker farmer of Iowa, with a shot gun, brought down a party of three who were raiding his watermelon patch.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—An examination of the Egyptian Treasury proves that about £200,000 were taken by Arabi Pasha.

—The Italian lieutenant who deserted to serve the Egyptians has been condemned to serve two years' imprisonment.

—The London *Times*, in an article on the Suez Canal, says that England cannot allow the Suez Canal Company to arrogate to itself such extensive powers as it claims.

—A conspiracy to kill the Emperor of Austria has been discovered in Venice.

—An Albanian plot to massacre and rob the Christians at Scutari was frustrated by hill tribes.

—The last of the first suspects have been released from Kilmainham Jail.

—The Russian Imperial Court has been established at Moscow.

—Russia and Montenegro are said to have concluded an offensive and defensive alliance.

—General Wolseley has issued an address complimenting the troops upon the result of the campaign.

—Abdallal Pasha, the commander of Damietta, was shot by his own troops for refusing to surrender to the English.

—At Swinefield, County Mayo, 1,000 ejectment decrees are posted on the Court House at the suit of Lord Dillon.

—A cable is to be laid between Portugal and the United States.

—It is now believed by English and Turkish authority that all the towns in Egypt will tender allegiance to the Khedive. Lord Dufferin has informed the Sultan that the military operations of the British in Egypt have ceased.

—Heavy floods have occurred in Lombardy, Venetia and the Tyrol. The city of Trent is submerged. Verona is also inundated. Several bridges have been demolished. There has been no loss of life. The damage to property is estimated at 2,000,000 florins.

—A woman has been shot by a process server near Glenties, county Donegal, Ireland, while resisting the seizure of her cattle. The process server has been arrested.

—Two hundred and two deaths from cholera occurred at Manila, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, and 346 in the vicinity.

—Abdallal Pasha, the commander at Damietta, Egypt, still refuses to surrender. He has been joined by a regiment from Abeukir. Gunboats and troops have been ordered to operate against him.

A CAISSON DISEASE.

The Nature of an Engineer's Sufferings, and what Reason his Life Endurable.

[From the New York Sun.]

"What is Chief Engineer Roebling's disease?" was asked of an engineer of the East River Bridge.

"A very rare one," he replied. "It is the caisson disease, the result of enduring a high atmospheric pressure. You know that these two granite piers rest to-day on wooden boxes, turned bottom upward, called caissons. These were constructed with the same horizontal dimensions as the towers. For instance, that on the New York side was 102 by 172 feet, and was nine feet high. The roof of the caisson, or the bottom of the box, was made twenty-two feet thick, of solid timber, bolted together.

"The caisson was built on ways, launched like a ship, and when towed to the point where the pier was to be located, courses of granite blocks were laid upon the top, and by this means it was sunk until it rested on the bed of the river. Then air was forced into the chamber of the caisson by engines on the shore until the water was displaced and the river bed was left bare. This pressure was maintained day and night and workmen were employed digging out the earth from beneath the caisson, so that it should gradually and evenly descend. As the caisson settled, the masonry on it was built up, so that the top of the shore work was always above water.

"A good foundation was not reached on the New York side until we reached a depth of seventy-eight feet. Of course workmen had to work in this compressed air, and the chief engineer was often with them, as he was anxious that no mistake should be made at the foundation of the piers. The pressure of air required to keep the water out of the caisson increased in exact proportion to the depth. When the digging was begun, the caisson being covered by forty feet of water, the pressure was about eighteen pounds to the square inch, but it reached thirty-six pounds before the close."

"Did this pressure affect the health of others?"

"Very seriously. Some are to-day hopeless invalids, like the chief engineer. A number died, and only the most robust fully recovered. In four months there were 110 cases. Here is a medical definition of the disease: It is an ailment depending upon increased atmospheric pressure, but always developed after the pressure is removed. It is characterized by extreme pain in one or more of the extremities, and sometimes in the trunk, which may or may not be associated with epigastric pain and vomiting. In some cases the pain is accompanied by paralysis, more or less complete, which may be general or local, but is more frequently confined to the lower half of the body. Cerebral symptoms, such as headache and vertigo, are sometimes present.

"In fatal cases the symptoms are connected with congestion of the brain and spinal cord, often resulting in serious or sanguineous effusion and congestion of most abdominal viscera. The chief exciting cause of the disease is acute form, accompanied by intense neuralgic pains, which seem as though the flesh were being torn from the bones. The pain is remittent and paroxysmal, especially if he attempts to move. In the last year or two he has been able to move at times with less pain, but he has suffered from a mild paralysis, which has kept him a prisoner at home. You know he never saw the towers and cables until he caught sight of them from a scaffold on the dock of the canal boat, upon which he was towed on the way from his home in New Jersey when he changed his residence to Brooklyn.

"With him the cerebral symptoms have not been so acute, and fortunately his brain has been clear, although he has had headache and dizziness. He knows everything that goes on about the bridge, and he takes a deep interest in it. The disease has wrecked his physical life, and many a man would have prayed for death, but his keen intellect has found a stimulant in the expectation of having his name linked with the greatest suspension bridge in the world, and but for this I believe he would care very little for this world."

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

What the Different Parties are Doing this Fall.

The official returns of the Arkansas State election show the following vote for Governor:—Berry (dem.), 87,675; Slack (rep.), 49,332; Garland (greenback), 10,142. Total, 147,169, the largest vote ever polled in the State.

The Greenback State Convention of Delaware nominated Milo L. Blanchard for Governor and Alfred H. Weld for Congress.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention nominated Benjamin F. Butler for Governor; Lieutenant Governor, Samuel W. Bowerman; Secretary of State, D. N. Skillings; Treasurer and Receiver General, William A. Hodges; Auditor, John P. Sweeney; Attorney-General, George F. Very.

The platform demands equal rights without regard to sex; freedom of ballot; the honest and economical expenditure of public moneys; reform in the civil service; fitness not favor for public service; a reform of the tariff so that no taxes shall be levied upon the necessaries of life or upon raw material which are not found or produced in our country; that the tariff shall be so judiciously adjusted that American commerce shall be fostered, and, above all, American labor elevated and amply rewarded; reduction of State taxes, and no sumptuary laws infringing the sacred rights of personal liberty.

—The Massachusetts Republican State Convention, in session at Worcester, nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—Robert R. Bishop.
Lieut. Governor—Oliver Ames.
Secretary of State—Henry B. Petree.
Treasurer—Daniel A. Gleason.
Auditor—Charles R. Ladd.
Attorney General—E. J. Sherman.

Resolutions endorse the suppression of polygamy; congratulates the country that a sound business and financial policy in national legislation has secured an extension of "a banking system; unqualifiedly condemns all dishonesty and fraud in the conduct of elections, and demands in every locality in the United States a free ballot and a fair count; that it is clearly the duty of Congress to act speedily to reduce taxation in all its forms and to lighten the burdens of the people; calling for a revision of the tariff, but demands the protection of American industries and labors; demands a vigilant regard for rigid economy in all State and national affairs; demands civil service reform and indorses the administration of President Arthur.

—The Connecticut Republican State Convention nominated the following ticket:

For Governor, Gen. William H. Bulkeley; for Lieutenant-Governor, John D. Dunbar; S. T. Stanton, Secretary of State; Julius Converse, for Treasurer, and Frank D. Sloat for Comptroller.

The platform declares for a tariff reduced and revised, not only for revenue, but also for the protection of American labor against the labor of the Old World; the abolition of useless offices; equal taxation, and a rigid economy in all departments of the nation and the State; the protection of the rights and liberty of every American citizen at home and abroad; the purity of the ballot box and its protection against intimidation bribery and corruption; appropriate legislation for the encouragement of commerce, the reduction of the burdens of taxation, State and national, and the limitations of expenditure to the necessities of the Government; a judicial system of civil service reform, by which competent officers shall be secured for the public service—Federal, State, and municipal—and protected from assessment and removal; indorses and supports the administration of President Arthur; favors submitting to the people at a special election the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors. The anti-monopoly resolution is as follows:

We declare that the growing influences of the great corporations of the country ought to be jealously watched; that the assumption of any undue power on their part should be promptly checked, and declared. As the cannon settled, the masonry on it was built up, so that the top of the shore work was always above water.

—The New York Republican State Convention, at Saratoga, nominated Hon. Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, as the candidate of the party for Governor. The friends of Gov. Cornell made an earnest fight to secure his renomination. Charles J. Folger, Alonzo B. Cornell, James W. Wadsworth, John H. Starin, and John C. Robinson were placed in nomination. The first ballot gave Mr. Folger 223 votes, Gov. Cornell 197, Mr. Wadsworth 69, Mr. Starin 19, and General Robinson 6. On the second ballot the break was made, and Mr. Folger received 257 votes, 8 more than was necessary to a nomination. Gov. Cornell was given 222, and Mr. Wadsworth 18. Gov. Cornell's friends, through Senator Miller, asked that the nomination be made unanimous.

[Secretary Folger was born in Nantucket, Mass., in 1818. He went to Ontario County, N. Y., when a boy, and commenced the study of law. He has filled the positions of Judge of the Ontario County Court of Common Pleas and County Judge; he was State Senator for eight years, acting as President *pro tem.* for a long time; United States Sub-Treasurer of New York City, Judge of the Court of Appeals and Chief Justice. He is at present Secretary of the Treasury under President Arthur.]

The following nominations were also made.

For Lieutenant Governor—E. Platt Carpenter, of Dutchess.

For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals—Charles Andrews, of Onondaga.

For Congressman-at-Large—A. Barton Hepburn, of St. Lawrence.

The resolutions set forth that the Republican party of New York is content to be judged by its past declarations and acts; denounces equitable taxation; declares monopolies oppressive; the people are wronged when the ballot box should not be heeded; demand the purity and honesty of primary election; declaring that while there are various opinions on the subject of liquors, we subscribe to the principle that prepositions on that subject, like all other propositions for change in the fundamental law, ought to be submitted to the popular vote; that it is the policy of the party to bring taxation within the lowest practical limits; declares in favor of civil service reform, and approves in the administrations of Governor Cornell and President Arthur. Of the latter it says: His courage in resisting the enactment of a river and harbor bill, which violated the accepted rule of Constitutional power, and which, while authorizing many needed public improvements carried with it a large mass of appropriations for works of neither national or public good, has secured for him the admiration even of his enemies.

—The New York Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse and appointed a committee on contested seats. Committees from the contesting delegations of New York appeared before the first committee in the evening. A stenographer was made to keep out Tammany and Irving Hall, but it was decided in the Committee to admit the New York delegations on the following basis of representation: County Democracy, 38; Tammany Hall, 34; Irving Hall, 10.

The platform arraigns the Republican majority in Congress for failing to reduce the taxation of the country, and favors such a tariff as shall best serve the interests of the people of all classes; condemns the River and Harbor Bill; declares that in nominating the Secretary of the Treasury for Governor is seen the alarming power of the Federal Government to control State elections; holds the Republican Administration responsible for unredressed wrongs upon foreign born citizens; charges that the Republican party in the State has refused to renominate its Governor because he dared to use the veto power against the demands of the dangerous moneyed element of the State; favors local self government of cities, and favors the passage of several laws providing for security against frauds at elections; declares that monopolies and corporations should be held subject to the laws of the State, and that corporate property should pay its fair proportion of the public burdens; supports the constitutional amendments in favor of free canals; reaffirms the policy of the Democratic party that labor should be held free; condemns convict labor; declares that labor shall have the same right as capital to combine for its own protection; declares that the Government—State and national—should be restored to the condition it was in during the primitive days of the Republic.

The ticket nominated by the convention was as follows:

For Governor, Grover Cleveland.
For Lieutenant-Governor, David B. Hill.
For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, William C. Ruger.
For Congressman at Large, Henry W. Sheam.

[Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was born in Caldwell, New Jersey, on March 18, 1837. His father, great-grandfather, and uncle were clergymen. He went to Buffalo and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He has filled the position of District Attorney of Buffalo, sheriff of Erie County and last November was elected Mayor of Buffalo.]

—The New York State Prohibition Convention, at Rochester, nominated the following State ticket:

For Governor—Professor A. A. Hopkins.
Lieutenant Governor—W. H. Boole.
Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals—C. A. Hammond.
Congressman at Large—L. S. Freeman.
Judge of the Supreme Court—V. F. Willard.

The Elections of 1882.

California will elect State officers, Legislature, and Congressmen Nov. 7.
Colorado will elect State officers, Legislature, and Congressmen Nov. 7.
Connecticut will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen Nov. 7.
Delaware will elect Governor, Legislature, and Congressman Nov. 7.
Florida will elect Legislature and Congressmen Nov. 7.
Georgia will elect State officers and Legislature Oct. 4; Congressmen November 7.
Indiana will elect minor State officers, Supreme Judges, Legislature, and Congressmen Nov. 7.
Iowa will elect minor State officers and Congressmen Nov. 7.
Kansas will elect State officers, Legislature, and Congressmen Nov. 7.
Kentucky will elect Congressmen Nov. 7.
Louisiana will elect Congressmen Nov. 7.
Maryland will elect State Judges and Congressmen Nov. 7.
Massachusetts will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen Nov. 7.
Michigan will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen Nov. 7.
Minnesota will elect Legislature and Congressmen Nov. 7.
Mississippi will elect Congressmen Nov. 7.
Missouri will elect minor State officers, Legislature, and Congressmen, [illegible] upon an amendment concerning the State judiciary, Nov. 7.
Nebraska will elect State officers, Legislature, and Congressmen, and vote upon a woman's suffrage amendment Nov. 7.
Nevada will elect State officers, Legislature, and Congressman Nov. 7.
New-Hampshire will elect Governor, Railroad Commissioners, Legislature, and Congressmen Nov. 7.
New-Jersey will elect Legislature and Congressmen Nov. 7.
New-York will elect Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, Assembly, and Congressmen, and vote upon amendments making the canals free, and providing for the election of additional Supreme Justices Nov. 7.
North Carolina will elect Associate Judge of the State Supreme Court, six Superior Court Judges, Legislature, and Congressmen Nov. 7.
Ohio will elect minor State officers and Congressmen Oct. 10.
Pennsylvania will elect State officers, Legislature, and Congressmen Nov. 7.
Rhode Island will elect Congressmen Nov. 7.
South Carolina will elect State officers, Legislature, and Congressmen Nov. 7.
Tennessee will elect Governor, Legislature, and Congressmen Nov. 7.
Texas will elect State officers, Legislature, and Congressmen Nov. 7.
Virginia will elect Congressmen Nov. 7.
West Virginia will elect Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals to fill a vacancy, Legislature, and Congressmen Oct. 10.
Wisconsin will elect Legislature and Congressmen Nov. 7.

WAR IN EGYPT.

INCIDENTS FOLLOWING THE DEFEAT OF ARABI PASHA.

Altogether 23,000 Egyptians from various parts have made submission at Kafr-el Dewar. The telegraphic censorship has been abolished. A large body of Egyptian infantry and four batteries of artillery, supposed to be from Salahiyeh, have appeared at Tantah and surrendered to a battalion of Highlanders.

The entire population of the part of the country around Zagazig have returned to their homes and are working in the fields. Every house and hovel floats a white flag. The forbearance of the conquering army has produced a most wholesome effect. All the native property has been left untouched.

The following account of the collapse of the resistance of Abdallal Pasha, the commander of Damietta, has been received from Cairo:—"Abdallal summoned his black regiment and said he expected them to fight with the best. He declared that Arabi had turned traitor and fled, but that Kafr-el Dowar was making no serious resistance. The soldiers asked why they should risk their lives for Arabi and Abdallal. The latter replied that they were not fighting for him, but for their religion, their country and the Caliph. They should be ready, he said, to die as he was. The soldiers replied, 'Then die!' and shot him through the chest."

The London *Times* in its leading article, says: "There can be no possible question that, whatever may be the ultimate solution of the political problem, the Khedive must for a considerable time lean upon the force which has destroyed the rebellion. Large numbers of our troops will, no doubt, return home, but there must remain a body strong enough to overawe disaffection. We may go further, and say that the organization of a permanent force for the maintenance of order must proceed under English direction."

It is a dark room that has no ray of light in it.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Canning Green Corn—A Few Practical Recipes from the West.

In the July number, says the *American Agriculturist* for October, we requested any one who had successfully canned green corn and green peas in the family, to give us an account of the method. Several have responded as to canning corn, but only one mentions peas. A number use some preservative, such as salt, or tartaric acid, while but one cans corn by exclusion of the air, without any addition. Among those using salt, is Mrs. "S. H. M.," Blue Ball, Pa., who says: "Place in a preserving kettle seven pints of green corn, cut from the ear, one pint of salt, and water enough to cover it. Boil for five minutes, and place in glass jars the same as in canning fruit. For use, put the corn to soak in water the evening before. Prepare for the table by heating and seasoning." Mrs. M. says, if properly done, it is as good as fresh corn.

From Mrs. "C. M. McM.," Denver, Ill., we have the following: "The cans should be well filled, but not too hard. Cut the kernels to remove about half of their length, and scrape with a knife to remove the rest, and all the milk, leaving the hulls on the cob. For each quart of corn, add one pint of water, and cook until done. Have ready a solution of one pound of tartaric acid, in one gallon of water. When the corn is done, add of this acid solution, four tablespoonfuls to every quart of corn, let boil for three minutes, and put into new tin cans, and seal tight. Corn will not keep well in glass jars. Instead of the sealing-wax sold at the stores, I use wax made of rosin, toughened by adding to every pound of rosin, a bit of lard, the size of a hickory nut. To prepare this corn for the table, open the can, taking care that no sealing wax gets in; turn the corn into an earthern dish, add to it one good teaspoonful of soda, and let it stand an hour. Then place it on the back of the stove, and let it come just to a boil; season with butter, salt, and pepper, and one or more tablespoonfuls of corn starch stirred in a little cream. Taste before serving, and if sufficient soda has not been used, add a little more. This process has had a faithful trial of three years in our family. Last year we put up fifty quarts, not one of which spoiled."

Dr. C. N. Diller, Carroll Co., Md., directs the use of six quarts of corn, and water enough to cook it; one ounce of tartaric acid, dissolved in boiling water is added while cooking. When done, can in tin or glass jars. In preparing for table, the acid water is poured off and saved; enough fresh water is added to cook it, and a small teaspoonful of soda; let it stand for a few minutes, before putting it over the fire. While cooking, add a teaspoonful of sugar. If the corn turns yellow, too much soda has been used, the natural color may be restored by adding a little of the sour water saved for the purpose. Season as for fresh corn.

Corn is successfully put up without the use of salt or acid by the Rev. J. H. Magoffin, Washtenaw Co., Mich., who says: "After stripping off the husks, and picking off the silk, slice off carefully about half or two-thirds of the corn, with a sharp knife; then with the back of the blade, press or scrape off that part of the kernels left on the cob. This prevents cutting of the cob. Fill the can about one-third, and with the other end of a potato masher, or other stick, gently pack it down; put in more corn and pack again, and continue until the can is full to the very top. Put on the rubber, and screw the top on very tight. Put some cloth, hay or straw in the bottom of the wash boiler and on it set (or lay) the filled cans. Fill the boiler with cold water, being careful to cover the cans with it; set over the fire and boil for three hours or more. Do not fear that the cans will burst, even if very tightly screwed down. When you take them out, try if it is possible to screw the cover on more securely. After the jars are cool, wrap each one in paper, and set away in the dark. This is essential."

Mr. M. writes, that in his family, this process "succeeds perfectly, absolutely without failure," he adds; "Succotash is put up in the same way, and so are green beans, and string beans. Peas you cannot pack—shake down very closely—put on rubbers, screw on cover, and boil in the same manner as directed for the corn. They will shrink in the can—corn will not if packed hard."

A Gentle Hint.

A lady sends to *The Telegraph and Messenger*, of Macon, Ga., a well-deserved tribute to a certain class of society, that will be appreciated as keenly in this part of the country as anywhere else. "I do not know," she writes, "any class to whom our editors are, particularly the ladies, more indebted for politeness and protection than the valiant Cigarette Club. They attend church early and often, mounting guard securely over the entrance, filling all the available standing room, thereby effectually ousting the Sunday loafer, whose staring makes it so unpleasant for ladies to go to the house of God. They present a striking example of gentlemen of all ages, from the youthful grapevine smoker to the ancient cigar-stumper, united under one banner, and animated by one heroic resolve. Heroes they certainly are, sacrificing themselves for the 'cause,' unmindful of the broiling sun or the poisonous dews of nightfall; and when no longer able to stand, they subside upon the curbstone, unwilling to leave their post of duty until the last girl has been seen safely down the steps. Is HER well done, think you? Shall we, who have brothers, sons and sweethearts, be guilty of such base ingratitude? No! Let us rather band together and provide good seats, well-cushioned and plenty of them, to be placed in front of each church, with a small boy thrown in, to run errands and tote lemonade."

BEAT THIS.—When a young boiled beet is not long from the pot and not too cold it is, when thinly sliced, tender, delicate, limber and deliciously sweet. While in this condition, if it is eaten the moment after it has had only one or two drops of wine vinegar, it is as superior to a hard, brittle, pickled beet as a fresh Blue Point oyster is to a pickled clam.

HAPPINESS is like an echo: it answers to your call, but does not come.

The Great Northwest.

LIFE IN A MONTANA FRONTIER TOWN.

The following amusing description of the mixed life of a frontier town is given in E. V. Smalley's third paper on "The New North west," in the October *Century*:

The picturesque features of life in a Western Montana town like Missoula are best seen as evening approaches. Crowds of roughly-dressed men gather around the doors of the drinking-saloons. A group of Indians, who have been squatting on the sidewalk for two hours playing some mysterious game of cards of their own invention, breaks up. One of the squaws throws the cards into the street, which is already decorated from end to end with similar relics of other games. Another swings a baby upon her back, ties a shawl around it and herself, secures the child with a strap buckled across her chest, and strides off, her moccasined feet toeing inward in the traditional Indian fashion. She wears a gown made of a scarlet calico bed-quilt, with leggings of some blue stuff; but she has somehow managed to get a civilized dress for the child. They all go off to their camp near by. Some blue-coated soldiers from the neighboring military post, remembering the roll-call at sunset, swing themselves upon their horses and go galloping off, a little worse for the bad whisky they have been drinking in the saloons. A miner in blue woolen shirt and brown canvas trousers, with a hat of astonishing dimensions and a beard of a year's growth, trots up the street on a mule, and, with droll oaths and shuffling talk, offers the animal for sale to the crowd of loungers on the hotel piazza. No one wants to buy, and after provoking a deal of laughter, the miner gives his ultimatum: "I'll hitch the critter to one of them pianner posts, and if he don't pull it down you may have him." This generous offer is declined by the landlord; and the miner rides off, declaring that he has not a solita four-bit piece to pay for his supper, and he is bound to sell the mule to somebody.

Toward nightfall the whole male population seems to be in the street, save the busy Chinamen in the laundries, who keep on sprinkling clothes by blowing water out of their mouths. Early or late, you will find these industrious little yellow men at work. One shuffles back and forth from the hydrant, carrying water for the morning wash in old coal-oil cans hung to a stick balanced across his shoulders. More Indians now—a "buck" and two squaws, leading ponies heavily laden with tent, clothes, and buffalo robes. A rope tied around the ponies lower jaw is the ordinary halter and bridle of the Indians. These people want to buy some article at the saddler's shop. They do not go in, but stare through the windows for five minutes. The saddler, knowing the Indian way of dealing, pays no attention to them. After a while they all sit down on the ground in front of the shop. Perhaps a quarter of an hour passes before the saddler asks what they want. If he had noticed them at first, they would have gone away without buying.

Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms, as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough, prompt measures of relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore use the great anti-scrofulous or blood-purifier and strength restorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unequaled as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it is unequaled. Sold by druggists. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on Consumption send two stamps. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

A MAN'S word is the main spring of his character. Once break the main-spring, and, like a watch, the man runs down.

UNHEALTHY or inactive kidneys cause gravel, Bright's disease, rheumatism, and a board of other serious and fatal diseases, which can be prevented and cured by Hop Bitters, if taken in time.

He that is good and makes good himself; pride is his own glass, his own trumpet, his own chronicle and whatsoever praises itself up in the deed, devours the deed in the praise. Troilus and Cressida.

MESSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire* nutritious properties. It contains blood-making force-generating and life-sustaining principles invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

We do not desire to sell those who have vices; but we despise all those who have not a single virtue. Beecher on Lamb.

Woman and Her Diseases

is the title of a large illustrated treatise, by DR. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., sent to any address for three stamps. It teaches successful self-treatment.

Man is his own star, and that soul that can be honest is the only perfect man. Beaumont and Fletcher.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, soreness, frequent desire, and the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba. $1 at druggists. Prepaid by express, $1.15, 6 for $6. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

MARKET NOTES.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The Wholesale New York market quotations show:

BEANS—Prime, $3.00@$3.10; fair to good, $2.50@2.75 per bushel.

BUTTER.—New York sold at 31@32c. for creamery grades, and 25@26c. common to good. Western sold at 26@30c., and the common Western at 18@19c.

CHEESE.—Factory fancy, 11½c@11¾c; do. fair to good, 9@10c.

EGGS.—Quotations ranged from 25c for ordinary, to 28c. for New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

FLOUR.—Superfine, $3.20@$4.00; Western, $3.05@$3.75; extra New York, $4.50@$7.00.

HAY.—Shipping, 55@60c.; clover, 65@70c. salt, 65c.; straw, 50@60c.

HOPS.—Crop of 1882, 25@30c.; Eastern, 25@32c.; yearlings, 14@26c.; olds, 7@14c.

PETROLEUM.—Refined, 9c.; crude, 6¾@7c. in bulk; in barrels, 7½c.; naphtha, 6½c. Shipping order, and 11.50@11.75 in cases.

PORK.—New mess, $1.35@$1.50; dressed hogs, 11¾@11½c.

SUGAR.—Raw, 8, $1.20@$1 48; Muscovado, No. 5, 7½@8c.; refined, 9@9½c.

WHEAT.—Spring No. 2, $1.20@$1 48; Milwaukee, No. 2, $1.30@$1.40; amber, $1.32@$1.40; white, $1.17½@$1.18.

RYE.—Sale, 71@77c.

WOOL.—Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia, XX, 45@46c.; XX, 42@43c.; X, 42@43c.; No. 1, 45@47c.; No. 2, 38@40c.; fine, 35@36c.; New York and Western XX and X, 39@40c.; No. 1, 44@45c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

FLOUR.—Sales family, $4.00@$4.50; rye flour, $4.00@$4.25; wheat, Sales, 0—@—; $1.13; amber, $1.43; corn, yellow, 95c.; mixed, 93@94c.

PETROLEUM.—Refined, 7½c.; crude, 6½c.

WOOL.—State and Western XX, 46@46½c.; X, 47@48c.; medium, 50@51c.; coarse, 45c.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

FLOUR.—From $4.75@$5.00 for low and medium, to $5.00@$7.00 for choice Minnesota.

CORN, 80@85c. for mixed and yellow.

BEANS.—$1.45@$1.50.

BUTTER.—Creamery, 30@31c.

CHEESE.—11½@12c.

EGGS.—$1.45@$1.50.

HAY.—Choice, $20@$21.

CATTLE MARKETS.

BUFFALO.—Cattle, good quality, $6.25@$6.75; hogs, fair to good, $8.00@$8.70; best, $8.80.

EAST LIBERTY, PENN.—Best cattle, $6.00@$7.00; medium to good, $5.50@$6.00; common to fair, $4.00@$4.50; if extra, $7.25@$8.15. Philadelphia, $8.75@$9.25. Sheep, $4.50@$5.00.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Cattle, choice, $10.35@10.50; extra, $9.50@$10.00; best quality, $8.50@$9.00; second quality, $6.00@$7.50; third quality, $4.50@$5.50. Sheep, $5.00@$6.00; second sheep, $2.50@$4.50; extra, $5.50@$6.00; spring lambs, $4@$6. Veal calves, $3@$4.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 2, 1880.

I know Hop Bitters will bear recommendation honestly. All who use them confer upon them the highest encomiums, and give them credit for making cures—all the proprietors claim for them. I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the first, and maintained it, and are more called for than all others combined. So long as they keep up their high reputation for purity and usefulness, I shall continue to recommend them—something I have never before done with any other patent medicine. J. J. BABCOCK, M. D.

Never yet were the feelings and instincts of our nature violated with impunity; never yet was the voice of conscience silenced without retribution. MRS. JAMESON.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

The desire to be the temple of wisdom is a knowledge of our own ignorance. Spurgeon.

"Shiloh's No More, Ladies!" for Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is a prompt and certain remedy for the painful disorders peculiar to your sex. By all druggists.

Originality is nothing but judicious imitation. —Voltaire.

DEACON SMITH buys Carboline, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer and restorer, and since its improvement, recommends it to all his friends as the perfection of all hair preparations. This shows that the Deacon is a wise man and knows what is what.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1870 I was taken with BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to bed. In 1871 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a regret went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but providentially had one of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to day I feel perfectly free from pain. That was years last. I believe Hall's Balsam for the Lungs is the best medicine every one afflicted with Diseased Lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good to me than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

CONSUMPTION need no longer be endured. Without the aid of the knife it can be cured. Send 3 cents for a treatise on Nasal Catarrh. Address Room 39-41, Park Row, City of New York.

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HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

That terrible scourge, fever and ague, and other forms of disease, intermittent, besides those of local origin, originating in miasmatic air and water, are both eradicated and prevented by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a purely vegetable elixir, recommended by physicians and more extensively used as a remedy for fever and chills than any other medicine of the age. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

A LINIMENT FOR MAN & BEAST.

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL is the oldest and the standard liniment of the United States. Large size, $1.00; medium size, 50 cents; small, 25 cents; small size for family use, 15 cents; Merchant's Worm Tablets, 25 cents. For sale by every druggist and dealer in general merchandise.

For Family Use.

The Gargling Oil Liniment with WHITE WRAPPER, prepared for human flesh, is put up in small bottles only, and does not stain the skin. Price 25 cents.

The Gargling Oil Almanac for 1883

is now in the hands of our printer, and will be ready for distribution during the months of November and December. The 1883 almanac for the coming year will be more useful and instructive than ever, and will be sent free to any address. Write for one.

Ask the Nearest Druggist.

If the dealers in your place do not keep Merchant's Gargling Oil for sale, insist upon their sending to us, or where they get their medicines, and we will get it. Keep this bottle corked, and shake it before using. Yellow wrapper for animal and white for human flesh.

Special Notice.

The Merchant's Gargling Oil has been in use as a liniment for half a century. All we ask is a fair trial, but be sure and follow directions.

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John Hodge
Secretary.

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